THE COLUMBIAN.
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
ISSUED WEEKLY, EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance. No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.
All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE.—It is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.
JOB PRINTING.
The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 25. 1879.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIII, NO.18
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIV, NO. 8

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y
One inch	$2.00	$3.50	$5.00	$8.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	6.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	13.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	30.00
Half column	10.00	15.00	18.00	28.00	50.00
One column	20.00	26.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.
Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.
Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.
Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line. regular advertisements half rates.
Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. E. Brickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—William Brickbaum.
Court Stenographer—S. S. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert E. Little.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Deputies—Samuel Shepherd.
Treasurer—H. A. Swoppenheiser.
Commissioners—Stephen Pohe, Charles Eckhart, A. B. Hortzog.
Clerk—I. B. Casey.
Auditors—S. H. Smith, W. Manning, C. B. Seesholtz.
Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Board Poor District—Directors—H. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—G. A. Herring.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—Jas. C. Sterner.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. B. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President; J. P. Austin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. H. Robbins, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President; P. E. Wirt, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.
ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. G. D. S. Markley.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. W. Evans.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Smyser.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.
REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. W. E. Krebs.
Residence—Corner 4th and Catharine streets.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.
EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser
Minister—Rev. George Hunter.
Sunday Services—2 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.
THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL KNORR, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Hartman's Building, Main street.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office Market street. Above 4th East side.

J. E. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 7, '74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Teeth extracted without pain.
aug 24, 77-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's store, Main street.

AUGUSTUS FREUND, Practical homeopathic Horse and Cow Doctor, Bloomsburg, Pa. feb. 14, '79-tf

W. Y. KESTER, MERCHANT TAILOR, RoomNo. 15, OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, Bloomsburg. april19,1878.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.
Moderate lines on the best risks are alone accepted.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHESTER P. KNAPP, special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn'a.
Householders of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov.16, '77-1y

THOMAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Etna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	2,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Rome, New York	5,600,000
	$80,631,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 26,'77—y

D. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Insurance of Muncy Pennsylvania.
North American of Philadelphia, Pa
Franklin, of " "
Pennsylvania of "
Farmers of York, Pa.
Manufacturer of New York.
Manhattan of "
Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa. feb1, 26, 77-1y.

AT THE
ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY
You can get a Thorough Education with the
LEAST OUTLAY OF MONEY.
For Catalogue, address the Principal,
REV. C. K. CANFIELD.
April 18, 1879-tf

LAWYERS.

L. E. WALLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions obtained, Collections made.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

NEWTON FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law,
Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made.
Office in Exit's BUILDING. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe

C. B. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office over Schuyler's Hardware Store.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. & R. B. LITTLE, ROBT. B. LITTLE.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR.
Attorney-at-Law.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in UNANGST'S BUILDING, on Main street second door above Centre.
Can be consulted in German.
Jan. 10, '79-tf

CATAWISSA.

W. M. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained.
dec 21, 77-1y

ESPY PLANING MILL.
The undersigned lessee of the Espy Planing Mill, is prepared to do all kinds of mill work.
Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, etc.
made to order on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed.
CHARLES KRUG, Bloomsburg, Pa.

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING
RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened
SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Easy and Light street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

Pensions!
All Soldiers, wounded or injured, can now obtain pensions; under the new law to date from discharge. Address at once with stamp for blanks and new Soldiers circulars.
W. C. BERNINGER & CO.,
116 Smithfield st., PITTSBURG, PA.
Oldest Claim Agency in the State.
April-, 1879-1m J&Co

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an intellectual tonic for seminal weakness, spermatorrhœa, impotency, and all diseases, such as Loss of memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.
TRADE MARK.

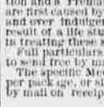
Before Taking. After Taking.
Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.
The specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10, Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Bloomsburg by C. A. Klein, and by all Druggists everywhere.
Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg.
sept. 6, 78-tf

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.
Reader! Before Buying a
PIANO or ORGAN
Do not fail to send for my latest 20 page illustrated Newspaper with much valuable information FREE. NEW PIANOS, $195, $235 and upwards. NEW ORGANS, $65 to $440. BE SURE to write me before buying elsewhere. BEWARE OF IMITATORS. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.
April 11, 79-4w d

AGENTS WANTED—For the best and fastest selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. d April 11, 79-4w

10 TO $1000 Invested in Wall Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., BANKERS, 17 Wall street, New York. d april 11 79-4w

AGENTS WANTED for Smith's Bible Dictionary and HOLMAN'S NEW PICTORIAL BIBLES Prices reduced. Circulars free. A. J. HOLMAN & CO., Philadelphia, d April 11, 79-4w


BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.
There is no doubt about the great superiority of this article over common porous plasters and other external remedies, such as liniments, electrical appliances, &c. Ask Physicians in your own locality about it. It is wonderful. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents. d apr. 11, 79-4w

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.
HOW TO GET THEM in the best part of the state. 6,000,000 acres for sale. 272 Free copy of "Kansas Pacific Homestead," address Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.
April 11, 79-4w d

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU.
PHARMACEUTICAL
A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL
DISEASES
OF THE
BLADDER & KIDNEYS
For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and dry skin.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which
"Helmbold's Buchu"
DOES IN EVERY CASE.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
IS UNEQUALED
By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in
Rheumatism,
Spermatorhœa,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint,
Nervous Debility,
Epilepsy,
Head Troubles,
Paralysis,
General Ill-Health,
Spinal Diseases,
Sciatica,
Deafness,
Decline,
Lumbago,
Catarrh,
Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints, &c.
Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms are the offsprings of dyspepsia.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
Invigorates the Stomach.
And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.
A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.
PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE,
Or Six Bottles for $5.
Delivered to any address free from observation.
"Patients" may consult by letter receiving the same attention as by calling, by answering the following questions:
1. Give your name and post-office address, county and State, and your nearest express office?
2. Your age and sex?
3. Occupation?
4. Married or single?
5. Height, weight, now and in health?
6. How long have you been sick?
7. Your complexion, color of hair and eyes?
8. Have you a stooping or erect gait?
9. Relate without reservation all you know about your case. Enclose one dollar as consultation fee. Your letter will then receive our attention, and we will give you the nature of your disease and our candid opinion concerning a cure.
Competent physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to Dispensatory, 1217, Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist and Chemist,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
March 7,1879-1y

Poetical.

GRANDMOTHER'S SOCKS.

But, oh! you would laugh to see the fits
Grandma makes of the socks she knits;
I'm sure it would puzzle the wisest wits
To know how to wear such wonderful fits.

For though she won't own it sometimes, you know,
Her head will nod, and then, very slow
Her fingers move, until—down they go?
Grandma's had a nap! oh, no! oh, no!

Well, after her nap, she forgets, you see,
Where she intended the heel to be;
She sometimes makes—one, two, or three
In a single sock, as the case may be!

So Grandma's socks are never a fit,
but never a word shall she know of it!
For her joy and comfort it is to sit,
Day after day, and patiently knit.

And loving hands lay the socks away,
With a word of praise to grandma gray,
Who, ever her knitting, continues to pray
She may be useful till Life's latest day.

Much of our life-work, like Grandma Gray's,
May prove to be useless; but love will praise
What we've tried to do; in our several ways,
For Love's sweet sake, through life's meeting days.

—*Boston Transcript.*

A HINDOO LEGEND.

A Hindoo died—a handy thing to do
When twenty years united to a shrew.
Reborn, he hopefully for entrance cries
Before the gates of Brahma's Paradise.
"Hast been through Purgatory?" Brahma said.
"I have been married," And he hung his head.
"Come in, come in, and welcome, too, my son!
Marriage and Purgatory are as one."
In bliss extreme he entered Heaven's door.
And knew the peace he ne'er had known before.

He scarce had entered in the Garden fair,
Another Hindoo asked admission there.
The self same question Brahma asked again:
"Hast been through Purgatory?" "No—what then?"
"Thou canst not enter!" did the God reply.
"He who went in was there no more than I."
"All that is true, but he has married been,
And so on earth has suffered for all sin."
"Married? 'Tis well; for I've been married twice!"
"Begone! We'll have no fools in Paradise!"

Select Story.

GHOST STORIES UNVEILED.

HOW THE SUPERNATURAL DISAPPEARS ON INVESTIGATION.

The following are related in the conversational style in which they were told to a contributor to Chamber's Journal.

'I am sure none of you were ever so terrified by a ghost as I was,' said my Aunt Mabel. 'It was an American ghost, which perhaps accounts for its having been more wild and weird and altogether electrifying than any thing ever met with in the old country. You know that I went to America when I was young, and that I spent many of my early years in a lonely farm-house in the backwoods.'

'And without servants, Aunt Mabel?'

'Quite true, dear. Servants would not stay in such an out-of-the-way place without higher wages than we could give them, and indeed the 'helps' we tried were often more deserving of the name of 'hinderers.' But we were all young and strong, and we never had happier days than when we all kept house together, and did the work with our own hands. Capital training it was, though at first of course we made many mistakes, every thing was so new and strange to us.

'It was soon after our arrival at this lonely place that I met with a terrible fright. My sister Isabel and I shared the same room, and one night I was awakened by hearing her crying by my side.

'What is the matter, Isabel?'

'O, a toothache, a most dreadful toothache and I have nothing to relieve it. If I could only get some brandy; a little burnt brandy would cure it in a moment.'

'My dear,' I said, jumping out of bed, 'I will get you some directly. I know where it is—in the parlor cupboard—and I have got the key.'

'But you have no light.'

'O, I can grope my way to the room, and then I can easily light my candle at the stove.'

'No sooner said than done. I wrapped a shawl round me, went swiftly and quietly down stairs, felt my way through the dark and deserted room, and succeeded in lighting my candle at the stove. But no sooner did I hold up the lighted candle to make my way to the cupboard, than the most unearthly shriek ran through the room. At the same moment the light was suddenly extinguished. I was left in total darkness, and all was still and silent as before.

'Chilled with horror, and trembling in every limb, I groped my way back as well as I could, and told my story to Isabel; but she was in such pain that it did not make the impression on her that I expected. I got but little sympathy.

'It must have been the wind, or a wild-cat outside that screamed,' she said; 'and as to the light being put out, that of course was sheer accident. Candles often go out when they are just lighted. Of course, she added, 'we are not such fools as to believe in ghosts.'

'This rather put me on my mettle, and moved, beside, by her moans of intense pain, I at last braced myself up to a second attempt. I went with great determination, resolving that nothing should now hinder me from bringing the remedy to my sister.

'Proceeding down stairs again, all went well till I turned from the stove with my lighted candle in my hand. Instantly the same yell resounded in my ears, while something, I could not tell what, swept past me and dashed out the light!

'How I reached my room I never knew, but I crawled into bed more dead than alive and as soon as I could speak I told Isabel that, no matter what happened, nothing could induce me to make the venture again.

'Morning came at last, and with it the solution of the mystery. My brothers had come home late, bringing with them a screech-owl which they had caught, and had put into the parlor for safety till the morning. The light had of course disturbed it, and it had flown against the candle and extinguished it while uttering its peculiar and singularly hideous cry. My terror at the midnight ghost was a joke at my expense for long after.

'I think you were very brave to go into the room a second time, Aunt Mabel.'

'Well, I think I was, I must admit. But I would have braved almost any thing for Isabel, and I was a strong, courageous girl who hardly knew what fear was. Still, I can assure you that even to this day when I recall the scene, I seem still to feel the thrill of terror that shook me at the sound of that unearthly shriek. Heard for the first time in the dead of night and so close to my ear, it was truly startling and dreadful. It was a great relief when the mystery was so simply explained. But only imagine if it had never been explained! If the owl had got in unperceived, and had escaped by the chimney or an open window! How that ghostly shriek must have haunted me ever after! It would have been as frightful a ghost-story as you ever heard.' But, see! at the touch of the little wand of truth the ghost vanishes, and only a poor screech-owl remains!'

'Now let me tell the story of our 'family ghost,' said Miss B. 'Such a useful, faithful, devoted spirit as it was! An Irish ghost; but not a banshee—more like a 'delicate Ariel' or household fairy. I only fear its race is extinct now, as well as that of the invaluable servants who used to identify themselves with their master's family. Our ghost was before my time; but often and often have I heard my grandmother talk of it, and what a mystery it was. The household was large and varied, consisting of the old couple, some grown-up ones, one of them married, an orphan niece, and two or three young children in the nursery. There were no railways in those days, and when any of the family intended going to the country town, they had to be up at dawn of day, take a solitary breakfast, and set out on what was then a formidable expedition. Of course the affair used to be discussed in the family the evening before, commissions given, and the time of starting fixed on.

'And now comes the strange part of my story. Whether the servants were up in good time or not, the fire was always lighted, the kettle boiling, and the breakfast ready at the appointed time! The clothes which came from the wash were found carefully sorted out and apportioned to their respective owners—none could tell by whom. If a fire was required in the nursery, it was kept up by invisible hands. Nurse was a heavy sleeper; but no matter—her deficiencies were supplied by the obliging and indefatigable ghost. Nurse used to find as bright a fire in the morning as she had left at night, the turf-basket replenished, and all as neat and orderly as hands could make it. To get out the breakfast things, my grandmother's keys must have been taken from her room, but by whom no one could tell.

'Leave the key-basket in my room,' said a visitor, the night before he left. 'I am a light sleeper, and if the ghost comes to get my breakfast, I shall know it.'

'Toward daybreak he heard the keys tinkle, and instantly threw a dagger, which he had hidden under his pillow, to the spot whence the sound proceeded. In the morning the dagger was found stuck into the door, but no clew to the mysterious visitor could be found.

'At last my grandmother determined that the mystery should be solved, whatever it might be, and she prepared to sit up in her room all night, listening for the faintest sound. For a long time all was still; and my grandmother was beginning to fear that her long watch through the winter's night was only wasting her strength in vain, when at last, somewhere in the small-hours, she heard a slight thud upon the stairs. Instantly seizing her candle, she rushed out in time to see a slender figure in white carrying a basket of turf on its arm. The fall of a sod from the fuel basket was the sound she had heard. My grandmother was a brave woman, and swiftly as the white figure flitted on, swiftly did she follow after, up staircases and along passages, till just as it reached the nursery door, she overtook it, and discovered her niece walking in her sleep!

'It seems the poor girl was so anxious about the household arrangements that she used to rise in her sleep to accomplish all that she knew ought to be done. How her zeal nearly cost her life, through the foolish rashness of a young visitor, I have already told you. She was never again permitted to sleep alone. My grandmother took her to her own bed; and clasped in her loving arms, the poor girl learned to forget her cares, and to take the full benefit of

"Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep.'

'Had not my grandmother possessed good sense, courage, and resolution, the story might have had a very different ending.'

LACE MAKING.

The following legend is told concerning the introduction of lace-making in Flanders: A poverty stricken but pious young girl was dying of love for a young man whose wealth precluded all hopes of marriage. One night, as she sat weeping at her sad fate, a beautiful lady entered the cottage, and, without saying a word, placed on her knees a green cloth cushion, with its bobbins filled with fine thread which on autumn evenings floats in the air, and which the people call 'fils de la Vierge.' The lady, though of romantic bearing, was a practical manufacturer. She sat down in silence, and with her nimble fingers taught the unhappy maiden how to make all sorts of patterns and complicated stitches. As daylight approached, the maiden had learned her art, and the mysterious visitor disappeared. The price of lace soon made the poor girl rich. She married the man of her choice, and surrounded by a large family, lived happily and rich, for she kept the secret to herself.

One evening, when the little ones were playing around her knee by the fireside, and her husband sat fondly watching the happy group, the lady suddenly made her appearance among them. Her bearing was distant; she seemed stern and sad, and this time addressed her protege in a trembling voice. 'Here,' she said, 'you enjoy peace and abundance, while without are famine and trouble. I helped you; you have not helped your neighbors. The angels weep for you and turn away their faces.' So the next day the woman arose, and going forth with a green cushion and its bobbins in her hands, went from cottage to cottage, offering to all who would be taught to instruct them in the art she had miraculously learned. So they also became rich, and Belgium became famous for its manufactures.

THE GREATEST BLESSING—A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.

THE HIGHEST INHABITED POINT.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE OBSERVERS AT THE TOP OF PIKE'S PEAK.

The United States Signal Service Station at Pike's Peak, is the highest signal in the world; it is also the highest inhabited portion of the globe. It was opened in the month of September, 1873. That it was a wise provision of the government in establishing a signal station at this point is no longer questioned, the facts having already demonstrated its practicability, and the present success promises that Pike's Peak Signal Station is yet to stand at the head of all astronomical and meteorological stations in the world. This point is wonderfully favored by nature for the study of astronomy and meteorology. The rarity of the atmosphere brings out a remarkable brilliancy and clearness to the stars and all the heavenly bodies. The nights are almost always cloudless, and cloudy days are the exception. Nine-tenths of the storms are below the Peak. The best and most complete report of the last total eclipse of the sun, received at Washington, was the report of Prof. Loud, of Colorado College, from observations taken at Pike's Peak.

The signal station is now under the charge of Sergts. Choate, Biske and Sweeny. These officers are detailed from the army because of their peculiar adaptability and special qualifications for the accurate execution of the nice duties of taking astronomical and meteorological observations. To Sergt. Rufus Choate I am greatly indebted for the particulars embodied in this article.

The summit of Pike's Peak contains sixty acres. It is 14,336 feet above the level of the sea. On the highest point of the summit stands the signal station, a rough stone building, twenty-four by thirty, one story in height. It is divided into four rooms and wood room. And here, in this bleak spot, nearly twenty miles from the habitations of man, these men live the larger part of the year. The station is three miles from the timber line, where the greater part of vegetation ceases. Short grass, tufted with delicate Alpine flowers, struggles for an existence against the frigidity of the atmosphere, and creeps toward the mountain top; but there are hundreds of acres of cold gray and reddish rocks where not a vestige of verdure exists.

Like the dwellers of the Arctic regions, the inhabitants of Pike's Peak have but two seasons—summer and winter. Two months of summer—August and September—and ten long, cold months of winter. The summer season passes quickly. The atmosphere is congenial; the many visitors at the Peak enhance its social life with joy, wonderment and mirth. During the summer of 1875, upward of 900 people, in parties of from five to thirty, visited the Peak, among them many ladies. They registered from four quarters of the globe, and they all expressed admiration and astonishment at the grandeur and sublimity of the wonderful views as seen from the Peak. To behold a sunrise from the peak is an event of a lifetime, and for this purpose visitors often remain over night at the station, to be ready to catch the first glimpse of the sun as it appears above the horizon, gilding with its bright rays the mountains, hills, valleys and plains, to the wonder and delight of the amazed beholder.

The duties of the officers are various. Seven observations are taken daily; all storms are closely watched and each special and distinctive characteristic duly recorded. Sunrise and sunset demand close attention. Every peculiarity of the heavenly regions is viewed and a record made of the same, and monthly reports of these are sent to headquarters at Washington. The present year has been unusually prolific in sun-dogs, which are said to prognosticate earthquakes, subterranean explosions, immense freshets, and troublesome times. A government office at Pike's Peak is no sinecure, for the officer must buffet all storms and brave all weathers. Sergeant Choate was at the Springs in December, and on December 21 he left for the Peak, wearing Norwegian snow shoes twelve feet in length.

The summer months are also occupied in preparing for the long seige of winter. During the months of August and September upwards of 3,000 pounds of the usual variety of family stores, and about twenty cords of fire wood, are snugly stowed away. These are all carried to the Peak in small quantities, on the back of the poor, despised Burro, whose head has the appearance of being incased in cloth, and whose ears are nearly the length of his legs, and who walks at the pace of a snail, and a very slow snail at that.
—*Boston Journal.*

ABOUT CORNS.

Corns are known as hard and soft, but their difference is entirely owing to locality. If a corn is situated between the toes, where it is kept moist by prespiration, it is of the soft variety; but if located on the outside of the toe, where it could get no moisture, it would necessarily be hard. Corns are produced by pressure or friction, and are simply a protective growth thrown out for the purpose of preventing the tissues being injured.

Corns are sufficiently painful at all times, but they are the most unbearable when an accumulation of pus takes place beneath them. The escape of this drop of pus is prevented by the hardened and thickened cuticle, which must be poulticed, or soaked in warm water, and then removed by a sharp-pointed knife. The entire corn can be taken out, with a little care and patient work, without drawing a drop of blood.

The application of caustics should be avoided in the treatment of corns, especially in old people, as fatal gangrenous inflammation may be the result.

Temporary relief from a painful sore corn may readily be obtained by applying strong carbolic acid. Take the cork out of a small bottle of carbolic and apply it (the cork) to the corn. Relief will come at once and you will be enabled to walk with comparative comfort till you can find time to remove the corn with a knife.

Hard corns may be treated as follows: Take a thick piece of soft leather or felt; cut a hole in the centre. Upon going to bed at night fill the hole in the centre of the leather with a paste made of soda and soap; wash it off in the morning, and repeat the same process for several nights, and the corn will be removed.

The merits of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup are acknowledged by all who have ever used it for the diseases of Infancy. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

WAITING FOR MILLIONS.

Detroit also has her share of heirs-expectant, and it is a poor day when one can't turn a street corner and upset at least one person who believes himself entitled to half the money in the Bank of England. A few of the more important cases may be interesting.

Henry Smith is the second cousin of a man whose great grandfather was run over by a carriage in which George III, was riding. Henry was lately informed by a lawyer that his chance of securing possession of about half of England is first-rate. Steps have already been taken to prove that King George was drunk when the accident occurred.

Thomas Delahoe is one of the 6,457 Delahoes who are heirs to the great Blumium estate in Scotland. All Thomas needs to do is to prove that one of his ancestors ran away to sea, landed in the East Indies, married a native, set sail for America in a canoe, landed here in good health, and died of honorable old age. Just as soon as the draying business slacks up a little, Thomas is going to set about collecting his proofs and building a vault in which to store his money.

Mary Von Blum, a servant girl, has just been left a fortune of $3,000,000 by the death of her uncle, a German count. There are some little trifles to be attended to before she can pay for a new bonnet out of this legacy. The principal trifle is to establish the fact that her uncle had more than enough to bury him, and that he ever heard of or knew of a Von Blum in his life. Just as soon as she receives her money she is going to demand an increase of fifty cents per week in wages, and tell her mistress just what she thinks of a lady who wants potatoes pared thin.

Edward Skiles is heir to the vast Lancaster estates in England, or will be in a few days. His great-grandfather was keeper of the hounds for the Duke of Lancaster, and once helped his Grace out of a mud-puddle. In return he was promised a fat reward. He never got it. It is the inference that the duke meant to will him the estate. Of course he did. Edward stands ready to prove that his father was a son of his grandfather, and if those blasted Englishmen know what's good for 'em, they will at once set about shipping the Lancaster estate to Detroit in sections.—*Free Press.*

THE PAUPER LAW.

An important opinion was recently delivered by His Honor Judge Cummin, in the case of Davidson township, Sullivan county, vs. Moreland township, Lycoming county. The question at issue was as to the residence of Ann Sperry, a pauper. She was a native of Luzerne county, where she resided with her father until she reached 25 years of age, when she moved with him—about 1827—to Davidson township, then being in Lycoming county. She had charge of her father's house until after her father's second marriage when, in consequence of difficulties she went elsewhere, and was employed at different places. In the year of 1868 she moved to Moreland township, Lycoming county, into the house of a family named Taylor, soon after which she fell upon the ice, injuring her leg so that she was unable to work, and became a charge upon the township. The overseers of Moreland took the woman to Davidson township and left her there. The overseers of the last named township obtained an order from two justices, removing her back to Moreland, charging the expenses to that township. From this order the Moreland overseers appealed. Judge Elwell, on the bench of Sullivan, sustained the order of removal, holding that the evidence showed Ann to have gained a settlement in Benton township, Columbia county, and that it was the duty of Moreland township, where Ann first became chargeable, to find her last place of legal settlement.

CARRIED UP.

The case was taken to the supreme court and Judge Elwell's opinion affirmed. The overseers of Moreland then obtained an order removing Ann to Benton township, Columbia county. From this order Benton township appealed. Judge Gamble, before whom the case was tried, decided that Ann had not gained a legal settlement in Benton township, and that the township could not be charged with her support. An appeal was taken to the supreme court from this decision by the Moreland overseers and Judge Gamble was sustained. The Moreland parties then obtained an order from two justices, removing Ann to Davidson. From this order Davidson took on appeal to the court of quarter sessions of Lycoming county, and the case was argued before His Honor, Judge Cummin, in February last, Hon. O. H. Reighard, and Frank F. Drake, Esq., appearing for Davidson; Judge Linn, Judge Bently and Bently & Parker for Moreland. Arguments were made by Mr. Reighard, for plaintiff, and by Bently & Parker, for defendants.

THE DECISION G

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, April 25, 1879.

TAXING MONEY AT INTEREST.

There is no more just or equitable manner of raising revenue than by taxing money at interest. It is a species of property that is generally secure, and yields its owner an ample return, with but little or no labor on his part. It earns him an income week day and holiday, in rain or shine. The lender is generally well to do, and the borrower in straitened circumstances To evade this tax is as immoral as the failure to comply with any other law, and this year our assessors should see that their whole duty is performed. As a guide to them, and for the information of all interested, we print the following opinion of Judge Elwell in a case recently submitted to him.

OPINION.

It is a well settled rule that in declaring for offences against penal statutes (where no form is expressly given) the plaintiff is bound to set forth specifically the facts on which he relies to constitute the offence. Bigelow vs. Johnson 13 John Rep. 428. All the circumstances necessary to support the action must be alleged 1 Chitty Pl. 371.

The 32nd section of the act of 29 April 1844 Pamph. L. 497, merely declares what property real and personal as well as what choses in action shall be subject to taxation.

The 3rd section of the act of 22nd April 1846, Digest 1386, makes it the duty of an assessor at the time of making an assessment to require of every person, every firm &c, so subject to taxation to deliver to him a statement in writing or partly printed and partly written showing the aggregate amount of money due such person from solvent debtors, and also the amount of all shares of stock held by him.

The fourth section makes it the duty of such person, firm &c, to make out and deliver to the assessor the statement required by the 3d section within fifteen days after being so required. In default thereof the assessor is authorized to make out a statement of the amount upon which a tax should be assessed against such delinquent from the best means he may be able to obtain.

The fifth section provides that if the person from whom such statement may be required shall not exhibit and set forth in any statement made in pursuance of the act the full and aggregate amount of his money and stock he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

The statute does not require a statement of all the personal property of the tax payer. No penalty is given for not rendering to the assessor a statement of the items or amount thereof. The declaration in this case sets forth that by reason of not giving to the assessor a statement of his personal property and money loaned the defendant incurred a penalty of one hundred dollars. In this respect the declaration is fatally defective. If judgment should be given for the penalty it could not be known whether it was for not furnishing a statement of the personal property or of debts due.

By the statute the person from whom a statement is required by the assessor has fifteen days in which to render it before any action can be taken by the assessor. The declaration in this case sets forth that the defendant did not render a statement as he was bound and required to do. It is not directly averred that he was required by the assessor to render a statement. No time is set forth when he was so required—no length of time before bringing the action is mentioned—the allegation that after being requested he neglected to furnish the statement as was his duty to do.

Under the rule of pleading upon penal statutes this is not such a statement of the facts and circumstances as will entitle the plaintiff to judgment.

In the view which I take of the case it is not necessary to decide whether a penalty is incurred by not making a statement. I incline to the opinion that the penalty for not doing that is the risk which is run by the assessor making the statement too large—and that given by the 5th section is for an untrue statement. I am of opinion that whether the one view or the other be taken upon this subject, there is no cause of action set forth in the manner required by law. As the demurrer is general and is sustained the defendant is entitled to judgment.

And now March 31, 1879 judgment for the Defendant on the demurrer.

BY THE COURT.

What they Sought to Repeal.

The law which the Democrats in Congress sought to repeal, and which the Republicans held should not be repealed, and thus made an extra session necessary, is rather an expensive luxury. The report of the Attorney General gives these figures for 1876:

"There were 4,863 supervisors, at a cost of $196,410, and 11,619 deputy marshals, at a cost of $111,612. Total cost, including certain fees, in 1876, $275,296. This money was expended in the following States:

New York	$166 020
Pennsylvania	23 590
California	10 208
Illinois	6 735
New Jersey	11 876
Massachusetts	2 083

It will be seen that out of $275,000 spent in 1876, all but $46,000 was spent in cities of the North.

And what did the people get in return? Not anything. The elections were no more honest—no more fair—no more just, and no better managed than under the existing State laws.—*Ex.*

GENERAL JOHN A. DIX DEAD.

General Dix died last Monday night in New York. At the age of 32 he was made Adjutant General of the state of New York by the Democrats, and three years later was Secretary of State. In 1842 he was elected to the Legislature, in 1845 United States Senator, Secretary of the Treasury under Buchanan, Minister to France from 1866 to 1869, and in 1872 Governor of New York. He wrote several books, and his war record was an unviable one. He was born in New Hampshire in 1798.

Meeting of the Riot Losses Investigating Committee.

The committee to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption made by Mr. Wolf in connection with the riot losses bill met Tuesday morning, and decided to hold sessions with open doors, to examine every member of the House and the leading lobbyists under oath and to make thorough work of the matter. The first session for the taking of testimony was held on Thursday evening.

A Baltimore man recently wrote to Herbert Spencer for an explanation of the paradoxical customs of the Japanese, citing examples as follows: "A piece of cord is twisted from left to right in the process of manufacture. A plane is drawn toward the person using it. The teeth of a saw are so 'set' that it is the upward pull which cuts. Their books commence at what we would call the end, turning the leaves from left to right, while the lines run up and down the page, instead of across, and the pages are numbered at the foot. The face of their clock moves and the hands are stationary. They say 'It is 4 o'clock,' meaning that it lacks four hours of being noon, while with us it is always so much past the starting point." Mr. Spencer replied that the question involves "a wider range than at first sight appears," but declined to express his views, on the plea of lack of time.

Judge the Future by the Past.

What substantial argument can be offered for the election of Gen. Grant to a third term? Will he give the country a better administration than any other man who can be chosen? What ground is there for such expectation?

Gen. Grant has served two terms. What was the character of his administration?

Notoriously the most corrupt there has ever been in time of peace.

Were he elected a third term, there is every reason to think we should have the same thing over again, only worse.

Some of his enthusiastic supporters say: "Oh, what you say of the past is true, but he has learnt the ropes now, and will never be so imposed upon again."

But Gen. Grant never showed any indisposition to let corrupt persons have their way with him. There is the most painful reason for doubting the sincerity of his affected indignation when his bosom friends, like Babcock, were detected in shameless frauds. Gen. Grant, for a little while, pretended to be indignant, and greatly incensed—just as he did toward his brother-in law, Corbin, for his intrigue with Fisk and Gould. But how long was it before he was staying at Mr. Corbin's house again?

No: there would be no reform under Grant. It would be a renewal of the same old spendthrift and corrupt administration. Is it such that the country wants?—*N. Y. Sun.*

The "nine million steal," which was engineered through the Pennsylvania Legislature in Gov. Geary's time, and was designed to rob the sinking fund of the State of $9,000,000 in securities for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell at last under an unexpected veto. The "four million steal," engineered by the same power, intended to saddle the State with the "Pittsburg losses," incurred during the labor riots of 1877, has failed in the House in which it originated. This marks a vast moral improvement in the politics of Pennsylvania. The Democratic State Convention of 1877 declared that, until the railroad companies "accepted the Constitution of 1873 in good faith, they should remain objects of the utmost jealousy and vigilance to both Legislature and people," and the precept seems to have had some practical value. It is monstrous that, while this great corporation defies the organic law, and discriminates against the business of the State to the point of destruction in many branches of industry, it should wear this front of brass, and offer to push through the Legislature a bill providing a gift to it of $4,000,000 from a treasury which cannot meet the demands of the public schools. The bill is said to have been supported by one of the most numerous and impudent lobbies ever assembled by the company. All the chiefs and notables of the Treasury Ring, from Kemble and Magee down, were on the ground to promote the steal, and even Senator Cameron abandoned his seat to go home and help on the raid. It is something to be able to say that for once a Republican Pennsylvania Legislature has stood firm against the pressure of the combined forces of the railroad and the Ring.—*Sun.*

GRANT'S IRON RULE.

AN INSULTING REPLY TO THE REQUEST MADE BY GOV. HAMPTON IN 1876.

A bit of secret history illustrative of Grant's respect for civil authorities was given in the close of Senator Randolph's speech in the Senate on the 18th inst. After speaking of the bad uses to which an army can be put when it is controlled by an ambitious man, so trained is the army to obey orders, Randolph gave the following illustration: "Can ours be an idle warning to a free people that has seen and felt the usurping power? Will it be said, sir, that no President of a republic will dare to long misuse this power? I know to the contrary. I had the honor to deliver a message in 1876 from Gov. Hampton to the President of the United States, requesting him to withdraw the troops from the State House of South Carolina, in deference to a decision of the Supreme and highest court of that State. I urged the importance of it with all the force of language at my command. I told the President that in the judgment of eminent lawyers, the Governor then out of office by the expiration of his term had not lawfully invoked the assistance of Federal power, inasmuch as he had made no effort to convoke his Legislature, though easily done, and obtain their action on a matter so vital; that the newly elected Governor desired the attendance of representatives of the people in their State House, from which Federal bayonets, as I myself saw, kept them; and finally, that the contest being of purely State concern, regarding only the claim of State officers, and these having been definitely settled by the highest legal tribunal that could ever take cognizance of the case, the Supreme Court of South Carolina, I hoped the Federal forces would be promptly withdrawn from the State capital. You may imagine, sir, my astonishment and indignation when, in an angry tone and an uncivil manner, the President replied: "I won't withdraw the troops. I don't care that for the decision of the Supreme Court and if I had any message to send to Gen. Hampton it would be that his message to me is an impertinence."

"An impertinence, sir! for the Governor of a State to communicate his wishes, not demand his rights as he might properly have done, to the President of the United States! An impertinence, indeed! "Upon what meat does this our Cæsar feed that he hath grown so great!"

"No, Mr. President, we cannot make too much haste to guard the liberties of freemen everywhere in this broad land from chance of blotting the pages of our history with a repetition of the usurping act of a President less than three years ago."

OLD BONNETS.—A lady, with Leamon's Dyes made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., can so change the color and character of her old ribbons and bonnets that they will be a marvel of freshness and beauty. Not much labor required either.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., April 22, 1879.

AN AVALANCHE OF BILLS—FIFTY DIFFERENT FINANCIAL SCHEMES—COLD WATER ON SOUTHERN CLAIMS—REVEREND DE LA MATYR'S TEN HUNDRED MILLION BILL—PRESIDENTIAL PROGNOSTICATIONS—GEN. GRANT APPROACHING THE GOLDEN GATE—ANOTHER ORIENTAL LEGATION—AMERICAN FOREIGN LEGATIONS—ETC., ETC.

The week in Congress has been introduced with a resumption of the army bill debate in the Senate, in which Senators Bayard, of Delaware and Maxey, of Texas, took principal part on Monday; and with the introduction of an avalanche of bills in the House. Reversing their tactics of a week ago the Republicans made no opposition to the introduction of bills and nearly all the old bills of the previous session have been presented As many as fifty different financial schemes are offered. If only ten per cent. of the bills introduced should be considered they will furnish work for two sessions of Congress. Most of those offered by Republicans were for pensions. Very few in the nature of war claims were offered and from the rough treatment that bills of this character have recently received it is thought they will all soon become extinct. Mr. Joyce, of Vermont, offered a bill looking to an additional amendment to the constitution forever prohibiting the payment to disloyal persons of any money for property destroyed in the late war.

Representative De La Matyr filed in the House a petition embodying a bill to issue ten hundred millions (a French billion) of greenbacks, and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to loan to the James River and Kanawha Canal Company $60,000,000, Atlantic and Great Western Canal $50,000,000, Florida Coast Canal $12,000,000, Fort St. Philip Canal $10,000,000, Rock Island and Hennepin Canal $25,000,000, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad $5,000,000, Niagara Ship Canal $14,000,000, Mississippi with the Pacific coast an amount not yet determined. The loans are to be made on bonds of the several companies, payable in fifty years, without interest for five years, and at the rate of three per cent. per annum afterwards.

There is just now much political presidential talk and prognostication at this seething centre, which, to hear, would give the impression that the nomination of Gen. Grant as the Republican candidate was a foregone conclusion. Secretary Sherman is talked of and written about, but his following is without enthusiasm or coherence. Gen. Grant is making a summer line towards the Golden Gate. The Department of State has late intelligence from him in Siam. Mr Sickles, U. S Consul at Bangkok, sends a dispatch describing the gorgeous oriental style in which the letter from the Supreme King of Siam to the ex-President was presented. It contained an invitation from his Majesty to General Grant to visit the kingdom as a guest of the government. The letter was encased in Royal purple satin. The consul further announces that the project of sending an embassy from Siam to the United States has been agreed upon. This will make the number of oriental legations at Washington three. The Chinese, Japanese, and Siamees The Turkish legation has been, or will soon be, discontinued. Why these countries should send legations to Washington, or we should send legations to these or any other countries cannot be explained from a practical or economical standpoint. Our relations with foreign countries are commercial, and not diplomatic. We need at a few foreign capitals and large cities able commercial agents, but foreign embassys are a useless and semi barbaric appendage. Our Minister to Turkey, is now in Tennessee, our Russian Minister is in Italy and all of our foreign representation as far as their utility is concerned, might as well be at home with their sisters, and cousins, aunts and mothers-in-law. General intelligence, the press and the cable, have taken the management of international affairs out of the hands of a few accomplished individuals, and modern diplomacy consists solely in social civilities and etiquette in which our provincial, unaccomplished, self-made representatives make a deplorable bungling display. European countries, as a rule, send to Washington their least attractive and least accomplished diplomatists. They know that they will have nothing to do, and to be assigned to the U. S. legation is regarded by the average European gentleman as a kind of banishment from the centre of civilization to the frontier of barbarism. They make little distinction between the United States, South America, and Mexico, and would rather have "a year in Europe than a cycle in Cathay." Of course the average European view of the United States is not the correct one, and they are gradually learning something about us on the other side of the water, but their education would be much facilitated if instead of the useless embassador we should have only able commercial agents or consuls.

Mr. Wilson, the United States consul at Brussels, in a dispatch to the Department of State, reports the meeting of the Belgian Society of political economists, at which the commercial policy of the United States was freely discussed. More or less desire was manifested to return in Europe to the protective policy. The significant problem that formed the staple of discussion was how to overcome the almost boundless resources, agricultural and mineral, of the United States. It is not deemed practicable to affix a high tariff on American products. The large increase of exports from the United States can hardly be checked by any restrictive measures. A reduction of wages seems the last resort.

C. A. S.

J. Milton Turner, the colored ex-Minister to Liberia, tells a St. Louis reporter that his lawyer is now drawing up papers for a colonization scheme. The idea is to obtain a large tract of land in New Mexico and to give every negro a four-acre lot within the tract. Turner thinks when the negro can make a living in the South he had better stay there, as a he is better cotton-picker than the white laborer. On Friday the St. Louis finance committee had received $1,706 for the benefit of the migrating crowds and had expended $1,467. Three thousand three hundred colored people have made their way to Kansas since the rush began.

BOURBONISM IN FRANCE.—It was said of the Bourbons that they never learned or forgot anything. They are like chronic sufferers from kidney or liver distress who will not by experience learn that Kidney-Wort will cure them. It is the best remedy known for piles.

JUDGE BLACK'S NEW WIG.—Judge Jere. Black has long worn a black wig. Having lately donned a new one, which looked still darker, and meeting Senator Bayard, of Delaware, the latter accosted him with, "Why, Black, how young you look; you are not so gray as I am, and you must be twenty years older." "Humph," said the judge, "good reason; your hair comes by descent, and I get mine by purchase."

Common Sense in Temperance.

Perhaps there are no more conscientious reformers than the temperance men who preach the doctrine of total abstinence from stimulating beverages. Most of them talk well and work hard. The efforts of many of them are followed by the signing of temperance pledges by thousands of persons who were habitual inebriates. It would be delightful to hope that all these signers would keep the promise they make. Unpleasant facts show, however, that a great many who sign lack the strength to make their promises good. Perhaps one of the difficulties is that they promise too much. It seems almost contrary to nature that a thoroughly rum-soaked sinner should, on hearing a temperance speech, suddenly acquire such a mastery over the habits which have for years mastered him as to become a total abstainer. The poor fellow is constrained by the eloquence of the temperance orator to experience a sense of utter wretchedness. He flies for relief to the only refuge the temperance man offers him, which is the signing of the abstinence pledge. He expects the act of signing to work a miracle, and is disappointed because it does not. Then remorse takes possession of his soul. Somebody offers to treat him to a drink. He accepts the civility, and is more remorseful and more wretched than ever. Much of the trouble lies in the prevalent custom of "treating." It is against this time-honored custom that the new temperance movement directs one of its heaviest batteries. It does not ask a man to do impossibilities, but it presents to him the absurdity of drinking intoxicating beverages just because some inconsiderate person who has no claims on his friendship, asks him to. This 'treating' is at best queer business. In some circles to refuse an offered drink is regarded as an insult to him who offers it. No matter how full of drinks the drinker may be, he is expected to take another drink which he does not want and for which he has no room. In some parts of the country to refuse a proffered drink is to risk one's life.

The new movement is started in New York by eminently respectable people who know what they are about and who have the indorsement of some of the wisest heads and warmest hearts in the community. The great meeting at Chickering Hall showed what they meant to do. Other meetings are following in the principal cities. The new plan is not founded on whims or mere enthusiasm, but on an intimate acquaintance with human nature. Extremists may denounce it as partial and incomplete, but it is none the less worth a fair trial. Old plans have been tried sufficiently to show that theories which are in themselves unobjectionable do not always work well when put in practice. Let the new plan have at least a chance and see what will come of it.—*Times*

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, nightsweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic system, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that, use E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Get the genuine. Sold in $1 bottles. Take only E. F. Kunkel's.

Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a tonic medicine It costs but little and purifies the blood, and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor No. 259 North Ninth St., below Vine, Philadelphia Pa. Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. A photograph of the proprietor on each wrapper, all others are counterfeit.

Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist sell you any but Kunkel's which is put up only as above represented. You can get six bottles for $5. All I ask is one simple trial.

Tape Worms Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Scaf, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth st. Advice free. No fee until head and all passes In one, and alive, Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in this country for the removal of Worms, and his Worm Syrup is pleasant and safe for children or grown persons. Send for circular or ask for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, Price $1.00 a bottle. Get it of your druggist. It never fails.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the town of Bloomsburg Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at one o'clock p. m., on

1 MONDAY, MAY 5th, 1879.

All that certain piece of land situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, Penna., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by land of John Aten, east by H. Schweppenheiser, south by land of Thomas Aten and on the west by land of Charles Klingaman, containing one hundred and ten acres, more or less, on which are erected a frame dwelling house, barn and out buildings.

2 ALSO,

One tract of land situate in said township of Mifflin, bounded on the north and east by land of Thomas Aten, on the south by land of Michael Grover's heirs, on the west by land of William Parr, containing twenty-four acres, more or less, on which are erected a frame house and out buildings.

3 ALSO,

One tract in said township of Mifflin, bounded on the north by land of I. K. Schweppenheiser and Samuel Snyder, on the east by Lawrence Waters, on the south by Abraham Schweppenhiser and on the west by John Aten, containing thirty four acres, more or less, on which are erected a frame house, barn, and out buildings.

4 ALSO,

One tract of land situate in said township of Mifflin, bounded on the north by land of Stephen Gearhart and others, on the east by land of I. K. Schweppenheiser, on the south by land of John Aten and on the west by land of Joseph Gearhart, containing one hundred acres, more or less, on which are erected a frame house, barn, and out buildings.

5 ALSO,

One lot of ground situate in the town of Mainville, Columbia county, Penn'a., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: on the north by public road, on the east and south by land of J. E. Longenberger and on the west by a public road, on which is erected a two story brick store house.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of I. K. Schweppenheiser at the suit of Esther Gearhart against I. K. Schweppenheiser.

C. W. MILLER, Attorney. Ven. Ex.

6 ALSO,

All that tract of land situate in the township of Beaver, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit. Bounded on the north by lands of Eckroat and Benninger, on the east by lands of Wellington Case, on the west by lands of Jacob Heninger and on the south by public road, containing forty-nine acres more or less on which are erected a frame house, barn and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of the Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association against Samuel Fisher and to be sold as the property of Samuel Fisher.

LITTLE & MILLER, Attorneys. Pl. Fi. Fa.

Terms cash.

7 ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Fishingcreek township, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of J. D. Fullmer, on the east by land of John Hide, on the south by land of Elford Preston, and on the west by land of Philip Appleman, Sr., containing one hundred and twenty six acres more or less, on which are erected a plank house, barn and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Farver for use of J. D. Fullmer against George Cadwallader and to be sold as the property of George Cadwallader.

WIRT, Attorney. Fi. Fa

8 ALSO,

All that certain real estate situate in Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by lands of John Gearhart, on the east by land of Joseph Geiger, on the west by land of —— and on the south by a public road, containing fifty-six acres more or less.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of the Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association against U. J. Campbell and M. V. B. Kostenbauder, and to be sold as the property of U. J. Campbell and M. V. B. Kostenbauder.

LITTLE & MILLER, Attorneys. Fi. Fa.

9 ALSO,

All that certain lot and parcel of ground situate in the township of Main aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone in the public road leading from Mainville to Espy in a line of land now or late of Isaac Yetter and running from thence by said line north seventy-four and a quarter degrees east twenty perches to a post, thence by land of John J. Gearhart north ten and a half degrees east twenty and a half perches to a post, thence by the same south seventy-four and a quarter degrees west twenty perches to a stone in the aforesaid public road, thence by said road south five degrees west thirteen perches to a point in said road, thence by the same south fourteen and a quarter degrees west nine and three tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing two and a half acres strict measure, on which are erected a frame dwelling house and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of the Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association against M. V. B. Kostenbauder, and to be sold as the property of M. V. B. Kosten bauder.

LITTLE & MILLER, Attorneys.

10 ALSO,

All that certain farm situate in Scott township, Columbia county Pennsylvania, containing one hundred and thirty-seven acres more or less, adjoining lands of Wm. Creveling on the north, on the east by land of George Keller, on the west by lands of Geo Kreester, and on the south by land of E. B. Heilers, whereon is erected a two story dwelling house, bank barn and out buildings, nearly all cleared land.

11 ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township and county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Mellick on the north, lands of Reuben Culp on the south, lands of Mrs. J. W. Sankey on the west, and on the east by lands of Samuel Hutchison, containing ten acres more or less, all improved.

12 ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Mellick on the north, lands of Jacob Mellick on the east, the public road leading to Espytown on the south, and public road leading to Bloomsburg on the west, containing one acre more or less, whereon is erected a steam tannery with vats, &c.

13 ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground, situate in the township and county aforesaid, fronting on the public road leading to Bloomsburg on the east, an alley on the south, another lot of said J. W. Sankey, on the west, and Mill street on the north, containing one acre more or less, whereon is erected a large two story frame dwelling house, an office, a large two story frame room and a double two story dwelling house, barn and stable and other buildings.

14 ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in the township and county aforesaid, fronting on Mill Street on the north, a lot Francis Frances on the east, an alley on the south, a public road on the west, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of I. S. Kuhn against J. W. Sankey, and to be sold as the property of J. W. Sankey.

MILLER, Attorney. Fi. Fa

15 ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to wit. Bounded on the north by land of Mary Peterman, on the east by Andrew Hess, on the south and west by land of Elijah Peterman, containing fifty acres more or less, on which are erected a house, barn and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of B. D. Cole against Wm. B. Peterman and to be sold as the property of Wm. B. Peterman.

MILLER, Attorney. Vend. Ex.

16 ALSO,

A certain tract of land situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, being the eastern division of the homestead farm of John Lazarus, deceased, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone in the line of land of Philip Unangst, thence by the same south seventy and one quarter degrees west fifty-two and nine-tenth perches to a stone, thence by lot No. 9 of the same tract south nineteen and three quarter degrees east fifty-eight and one-tenths perches to a stone, thence due east forty-nine perches to a stone, south twelve and one-fourth degrees east one hundred and fifty-two and nine-tenths perches to a stone, thence north eighty-one and a half degrees east four perches to a stone, thence south sixteen east fifty two and two-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of Matthew McDowell north eighty-two and half degrees east forty-six and eight-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of Daniel Merkle north sixteen degrees west fifty-three and four-tenths perches to a post, and north fourteen degrees west eight-nine and one tenth perches to a stone, thence by land of Bernard Ammerman west eight perches and north fourteen degrees west fifty-four perches to a stone, thence west twenty-five perches to a white oak grub, thence by land of Thomas J. Hutchison north thirty-two and three-quarter degrees west ninety-eight and five-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and eight acres and ninety-nine and two-thirds perches strict measure. on which are erected a frame house, bank barn and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Sanderson Lazarus, Administrator of William Lazarus, deceased against George Lazarus (by his Guardian Hiram R. Kline) with notice to John P. Creasy terre tenant and to be sold as the property of George Lazarus (by his Guardian Hiram R. Kline) with notice to John P. Creasy terre tenant.

MARR, Attorney. Levari Facias.

17 ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by Abraham Schweppenheiser, on the east by Peter Michael, on the south and west by Horace Schweppeheiser, containing eighty acres more or less, on which are erected a two-story frame house, bank barn, a large frame grist mill, mill house and all necessary out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of J. H. Hetler assigned to F. Jordan & Sons against George Nungesser and to be sold as the property of George Nungesser.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Attorneys. Fi. Fa.

18 ALSO,

All that certain lot and piece of land situate in Beaver township, Columbia county and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a pine, thence by land of Jacob Harrier, north eighty-one degrees, east fifty-two perches to a pine, thence by same south eighty-eight and one-fourth degrees east one hundred and thirty-two perches to a pine, thence by land of William Michael south two and three-fourths degrees west fifteen perches to a stone at Catawissa Creek, thence down said creek south eighty-seven degrees west eighteen perches to a stone, thence down said creek its various courses, one hundred and sixty-three and five-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of Daniel Singley, Sr., north nine degrees west forty-seven and five-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing thirty-five acres and one hundred and twelve perches strict measure.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Abraham Rice to use of Moses Rice against Elizabeth Miller, Administratrix of Daniel Miller with notice to terre tenants, and to be sold as the property of Elizabeth Miller, Administratrix of Daniel Miller, with notice to terre tenants.

KNORR, Attorney. Levari Facias.

19 ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Benton, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by lands of Benjamin McHenry, on the east by public road on the south by an alley, on the west by land of Hiram Everitt and Benjamin McHenry, containing three-fourths of an acre on which are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, store house, shop and stable and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of The Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association against Samuel Heacock and to be sold as the property of Samuel Heacock.

LITTLE & MILLER, Attorneys. Al. Fi. Fa.

20 ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Centralia borough, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by an alley, on the south by Railroad street, east by land of Richard Finnel and on the west by Paxton street, containing twenty-five feet front and one hundred and forty feet in depth on which are erected a dwelling house and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of the Centralia Mutual saving Fund Association against Patrick Fogarty and to be sold as the property of Patrick Fogarty.

BARKLEY, Attorney. Vend Ex.

21 ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by an alley, on the east by an alley, on the south by Main street, on the west by Robert Cadman, on which are erected a frame house, stable and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Layton Runyan & Co., against William H. Garson and J. H. Stricker and to be sold as the property of William H. Garson.

IKELER, Attorney. Fi. Fa.

22 ALSO,

The undivided one-eighth part of all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Centre township, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone corner near the head race, thence by lands of Jesse B. Freas and William Lamon north twenty degrees east one hundred and eight and five-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of Emma Deitterick south seventy-eight degrees east twenty and nine-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of Wesley B. Freas south twelve degrees west forty-seven and five-tenths perches to a stone, north seventy-eight degrees, west five-tenths perches to a stone, thence by same and land of George K. Hess south twelve degrees west fifty-nine perches to a stone, and thence by land of Jesse B. Freas north seventy-eight degrees west twelve and four-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing fourteen acres more or less, on which are erected a frame house, stables and out-buildings; also, one frame grist and flouring mill, together with the water-power, fixtures and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Z. T. Fowler against M. A. Watts and to be sold as the property of M. A. Watts.

IKELER, Attorney. Alias Fi. Fa.

24 ALSO,

Two lots of ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, being fifty feet in width and one hundred and forty feet in depth whereon are erected two two-story frame dwelling houses, said lots being bounded and described as follows: North by Park street east by —— street, south by vacant lots and west by lots of M. Lawler.

25 ALSO,

A lot of ground situate in the borough, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Number one (No. 1) Block one hundred and eighteen (118) north by Park street, east by an alley, south by lot lately owned by William Torrey, and west by Locust Avenue, whereon is erected a two-story frame house.

26 ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of said Robert Gorrell in the estate of Mary Gorrell, deceased, said estate consisting of a certain messuage and lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Centralia in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, consisting of the lots numbered eight, (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12), in block numbered ninety-six (96) on the general map or plan of said borough, each of said lots being twenty-five (25) feet in width and together one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet in width and extending of that width in depth one hundred and forty (140) feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two-story frame dwelling house, and one-story frame office. Also,

A certain other messuage and lot or piece of ground situate in said borough of Centralia, and consisting of the lots numbered one (1), and two (2) in block number ninety-six (96) on said general map of the borough of Centralia; each of said lots of ground being twenty-five (25) feet in width and together fifty (50) feet in width and extending of that width in depth one hundred and forty (140) feet with the appurtenances, consisting of a two-story frame dwelling house and a one-story frame dwelling house. Also,

A certain other messuage and lot of ground situate in said borough of Centralia and numbered on the general map or plan of said borough one (1) in block number (97) being twenty-five (25) feet in width and extending of that width in depth one hundred and forty (140) feet. Also,

A certain other messuage and lot of ground situate in said borough of Centralia, and numbered one (1) in block number one hundred and four (104) on the general map or plan of said borough being twenty-five (25) feet in width and extending of that width in depth one hundred and forty (140) feet with the appurtenances, consisting of a one and-a-half story plank stable and ware house.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of the First National Bank of Ashland against Robert Gorrell and to be sold as the property of Robert Gorrell,

FRENZE, Attorney. Pl. Vend. Ex.

27 ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of land situate on the north-west side of Seventh Street in the Borough of Berwick, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the corner of Seventh street and lot number 32, thence along lot number 32 one hundred eighty-one and a half feet to Eighth street, thence along Eighth Street forty-nine and a half feet to lot number 34, thence along lot number 34 one hundred eighty-one and a half feet to Seventh street, thence along Seventh Street forty-nine and a half feet to the place of beginning, being lot number 33 of M. W. Jackson's addition to Berwick.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of the Mutual Building Loan and Saving Fund Association of Berwick against William H. Clewell and Nathan Martz, and to be sold as the property of William H. Clewell.

THOMPSON, Attorney. Fi. Fa.

28 ALSO,

All the undivided half of that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Centre twp., Columbia, county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone corner near the head race, thence by land of J. B. Freas and Elwood Hughes north twelve degrees east one hundred and eight and half perches to a stone corner, thence by the same south seventy-eight degrees east twenty and nine-tenths perches to a stone corner, thence by the same south twelve degrees west forty-seven and one-half perches to a stone, thence by the same north seventy-eight degrees, west one half perch to a stone, thence by the same and lot of H. W. and J. B. Homboy south twelve degrees west forty-nine perches to a stone corner, thence by land of J. B. Freas north seventy-eight degrees west twenty and four-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing fourteen acres strict measure, on which are erected a frame house, stables and out-buildings; also one frame grist and flouring mill, together with the water-power, fixtures and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Seized taken in execution at the suit of Oliver Watts, Administrator of Robert Watts, deceased against Robert F. Watts and to be sold as the property of Robert F. Watts.

JACKSON & SON, Attorneys. Levari Facias.

29 ALSO,

All that tract of land situate in Locust township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of William Erwine, on the east by lands of Henry Beaver, on the south by lands of S. Levan and John Snyder, on the west by lands of Peter Kline, containing one hundred acres more or less, on which are erected a good frame house, large bank barn and outbuildings, excellent spring of water and good apple orchard on the premises.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of William J. Helwig Trustee for Catharine Helwig against Henry Helwig and to be sold as the property of Henry Helwig.

IKELER, Attorney. Alias Fi. Fa.

30 ALSO,

All those three pieces of land situate in Locust township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows; that is to say the one piece beginning at a stone in the public road leading from Slabtown to Kerntown, and by land of Henry Rhoads, south fifty and one-fourth degrees west ninety-one and two tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of John Reinbold south forty-seven and one-half degrees fifty-six and two-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of Peter Rhoads north fifty and three fourth degrees, east seventy and five-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of William H. Reinbold north twenty-four and one-half degrees east thirty-three perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing twenty-eight acres and seventy-two perches strict measure. The second beginning at a stone in the public road leading from Catawissa to Kerntown at a stone and by land of W. H. Reinbold north fifty-six degrees, east thirteen and thirty-five one hundredth perches to a stone in street, thence by said street south twenty-four degrees east, thence by land of Peter Bieber or Mary Bieber south fifty-six degrees, west thirteen and thirty-five one-hundredths perches to a stone, thence by land of said Peter Rhoads and the public road south thirty-four degrees east twenty-four perches to the place of beginning

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1879

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.56 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail Train	7.58 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.37 P. M.	11.45 A. M

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.26 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CAMBRA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Cambra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11.30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND LAIRDSVILLE.—Leave Lairdsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail. The stage line terminates at Millville.

Benton and Bloomsburg.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 2 p. m.

PUBLIC SALES.

John A. Funston, Administrator of Augustus Mason will offer real estate for sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg on Saturday April 26th, at 10 o'clock a. m. and at Eyer's Grove at 2 o'clock p. m., of the said day.

The Administrator of Martha Thurston deceased will expose valuable real estate for sale in Bloomsburg on Saturday, April 26th.

Harry W. Sloan, Administrator of Maria Biggs will offer for sale valuable real estate in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, May 10, 1879. See advertisement in anotaer column.

Col. John Snyder, of Berwick, was in town on Wednesday.

Mr. S. Edgar, of Espy is reading law with Col. Knorr.

The accounts of the Conyngham and Centralia Poor District were audited last week.

The Insertion Organization known as the hundred and one, (101) initiated four new members in its ranks on Saturday evening.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Philip P. Eyer, is recovering and will probably be able to get out again.

Reuben Hess, recently of Salem, Luzerne county, has purchased the Thomas Knorr farm near Rupert, and taken up his abode thereon.

R. A. Mercur, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy will hold a meeting at the Exchange Hotel in this place on Saturday. He was to have been here on the 22d but the time was postponed.

E. E. Orvis, has removed his law office to Scranton. A. C. Smith & Son have opened an office in the same city but still keep their office and practice in this county.

There has never been seen or tried, such a simple, faithful, efficacious satisfactory and pleasant remedy as Dr. Haas' Expectorant, for coughs and colds. 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

The H. W. Earley Planing Mill and the Williamsport Furniture Manufactory, of Williamsport, were destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon last. Loss $78,000 insured for $31,400

On Monday evening the engine and tender attached to the freight train on the L. & B. R. R. was thrown from the track opposite the Planing Mill, the switch being turned. Fortunately nobody was hurt.

Miss Mary Maloy, formerly of Bloomsburg, was married to Mr. Edward Smith, in Wilkes-Barre, on the 22nd inst. by Rev. W. H. Swift. Miss Maloy's many friends here wish her a long life of happiness and prosperity.

We have on our table the April number of the *Educator*, a neatly printed monthly edited by the Principal, teachers and students of the Orangeville Academy. The subscription price is only 50 cents a year. Supt. Snyder is among the contributors.

The Street Commissioner proposes to commence clearing the rubbish from the streets and alleys on the 10th of May. After that time the expense of cleaning will be charged to individuals. Clean up your own rubbish and save costs.

Administrators and Executors who advertise their notices in the COLUMBIAN, and pay for them when ordered will be presented with a neatly bound Receipt book for the estate, without any charge. tf.

The Easter Music at St. Paul's Episcopal Church was repeated on Sunday. It was a rich musical treat, the *Te Deum* and *Jubilate* being executed in excellent style, and the whole programme being well selected and carefully prepared. Prof. Hoffman manipulates the organ in a skilfull manner.

GO AND TRY SOMETHING NEW.—Remodeled and re-opened, with a crowded room on Tuesday evening for the first. Will have Ice Cream with natural Fruit Flavor all the summer. 31 door above the old stand,

J. F. CALDWELL.

The fact that Moyer Bros, sell their goods at rates as low as they can be purchased for in the cities is so well known to country dealers that most of them send in their orders to this popular firm and thus save the expense of a trip to the city. Recently one extensive dealer on his way to Philadelphia left his orders with Moyer Bros, and returned home because he found he could do no better in the city.

The members of the Rescue Hook & Ladder Company No. 2, of this place propose holding a Festival on Friday and Saturday evenings of May 30th and 31st. The proceeds are to be applied to the completion of furnishing their meeting room. The "b'hoys" should be well patronized by the citizens.

Correspondence from different points in the County has become a feature in our local columns, which makes the COLUMBIAN more than ever the best local paper in the county. We invite correspondence from all sections but do not wish to be held responsible for any criticisms or personal allusions made in communications. Of course anything of an offensive character will not be published.

A CARNIVAL OF JOY.—Miserable men and women, prostrated with disorders of the liver and kidneys, can have a carnival of joy by using Kidney-Wort, and so restoring lost energy to their vital functions. For lame backs, costiveness and poor digestion, it cures by constitutional effects. For sale by all Druggists.

Our readers will notice in another column an advertisement of Semple's Six-Cord Spool Cotton. This cotton is fast gaining a reputation, and is fully as good as any made. It has been highly endorsed by many leading manufacturers, and was awarded a Gold Medal at the Paris Exposition. American ladies will, we think encourage "home industry" and give it a trial. All dealers keep it. Ask for Semple's "S. F. T." and take no other.

THE STERLING BOOK COVER.—We have purchased the right to use these covers in this county, and have on hand an assortment of sizes. They make the neatest and most convenient form for doing up note heads, letter heads, bill heads, notes, checks, &c., and a cover will be given away with every order o 1000. Try it once and you will not do without it. It is the best thing of the kind ever invented. Call and examine.

tf.

SUFFICIENT JUSTIFICATION.—The almost universal practice among dairymen, of coloring all winter-made butter intended for market, sufficiently justifies the farmer in using the best color he can get. The Perfected Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington Vt., is the purest and best; at the World's Dairy Fair it received the International Diploma. Druggists keep it.

NEW YORK MILLINERY STORE.—Just opened in Moyer Bros. Block. A full line of Milliner and Fancy Goods, all latest and best styles, at lowest market prices. We know we can please all, having had experience in New York, and other cities. We invite all to come and see for themselves before they purchase.

MISSES EVERETTS & GRESS.

Chew JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Scribner for May will contain an illustrated paper on "The new Museum in Rome," in which the Italian people and government are taking such an enthusiastic interest. Among the rich treasures of this museum are the statues of "Commodus as Young Hercules," and of "Urania," the terra-cotta bass-relief of "The Parting of Theseus and Ariadne," a bronze thensa or sacred car, a rhyton or drinking-horn of rare beauty, sculptured sarcophagi, etc,—all of which are reproduced in the illustrations. The subject has not before been treated in the magazines, we believe.

On or about April 16th Alfred Irvine missed a plow, and David Mouser a harrow from their farms in Montour township, and Eli Wertman of Casper township in Montour county, a plow. Suspicion rested on James D. Hall of Danville, and a search warrant was taken out and the goods found in his barn. They had been disfigured and taken apart to escape identity. Hall has been bound over for appearance at next Court. There is reason to believe that he is one of the gang which of late has been raiding through the Valley, and we have no doubt he will soon give their names.

THE WOMAN WHO WALKS.

Miss Bertha Von Hillern, whose latest feat, that of walking 150 miles in 54 hours, and who has proved that women, if trained, is capable of enduring fatigue without injury to her health during her feats of pedestrianism, bathes freely with *Gides Liniment Iodide Ammonia*.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet,
Dr. GILES.
120 West Broadway, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents

ENJOY LIFE.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment We can desire no better when in perfect health but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Billiousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles 10 cts. Try it. aug. 30, '78-tf jl

We print below the list of applicants for license at May Court, as an item of information to our readers.

J H Shuman,	Beaver twp.	Hotel
Jacob S Hinterliter,	Benton twp	"
Uriah Hess,	"	"
Russel Karnes,	"	"
J H Hoyt,	Berwick Bor.	"
Geo W Mauger,	"	"
H Bergen,	"	Restaurant
J L Girton,	Bloomsburg,	Hotel
John Laycock,	"	"
W h Gilgner,	"	"
Wm Gilmore,	"	Restaurant
Peter Gross,	"	"
Daniel W Robbins,	"	Liquor Store
G A Jacoby,	"	"
J B Kistler,	Catawissa,	Hotel
G L Kostenbauder & Co.	"	"
S S Miller,	"	Restaurant
Jacob Rhawn,	"	"
Harvey W Brumbach,	"	"
Wm Pfeffer,	Centralia,	Hotel
Daniel F Curry,	"	"
W K Weidensaul,	"	"
Johanna O'Conner,	"	Liquor Store
John L Kline,	Conyngham,	Hotel
Isaac Edwards,	"	"
Mary Monroe,	"	Restaurant
Samuel Hazledine,	Greenwood twp.	"
C H Bettreich,	Hemlock	Hotel
Daniel Kehres,	Locust	"
Wellington Yeager,	"	"
A K Smith,	Madison	"
Wesley Dildine,	"	"
J E Longenbetger,	Main	"
Boyd E. Yetter,	"	"
Aaron W Hess,	Millin	"
Reuben Rouch,	Montour	"
R J Davis,	Orange	"
John Eckrote,	Scott	"
Jacob Miller,	"	"
Parvin Kile,	Sugarloaf	"

HEADSTONES FOR DEAD SOLDIERS.

The article recently published, calling attention to the action of Congress which authorized the erection of headstones over the graves of union soldiers who are buried in private and village cemeteries, has caused many to inquire whether the provision applied to soldiers who did not die in the service, but subsequently. In order to ascertain the facts on this point, Col. A. D. Seeley of Berwick wrote to Capt. A. F. Rockwell, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at Washington, and received the following answer: "In reply to your inquiry of the 9th inst. you are respectfully informed that the law in regard to headstones applies to all unmarked graves of soldiers who served in the army of the United States during the war for the union whether they died in service or since their muster out or discharge."

Col. Seeley now requests that all in this vicinity who know of unmarked graves of soldiers, communicate the fact to him, together with the name, rank, company, regiment and date of death of the deceased. He has received all the necessary blanks and papers and will see that all the names are forwarded to the War Department and receive proper attention. We hope that all those interested in seeing the graves of our dead heroes rescued from obscurity will respond promptly with the required information.—*Berwick Independent.*

For the COLUMBIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I closed a protracted meeting at Benton on Monday evening, 21st inst. which resulted in fifteen baptisms, one united who had been baptised, and several renewed their covenant to God. The Church took a new life and the members covenanted together to keep the ordinances of the Lord's House, and to watch with and over each other. The religious status of the church is better now than for the last eighteen years, and we trust will be a power for good in that place.

Benton has had a hard name abroad, owing to the vile Liquor trafic carried on by the two hotels, but as to the citizens generally, they are very excellent people, and we hope in another year to create such a religious sentiment in them as will enable us to prevent their getting license. It is a strange phenomena, to the christian philanthropist, that twelve, or any other number of "sober" men, in any community, will ask the Court to license a man to carry on a business in their midst that is a positive injury to every man, woman, and child in the community, except the man who does the business—no other is benefited. With your permission I may have something more to say on the Liquor question occasionally.

Stillwater, April 28, '79. D. M. KISTLER.

FRANKLIN GOSSIP.

Rain, Thursday, April 16th.

Winter again on Friday.

Not much Oats planted.

Potatoes coming up, (in price).

Tramps still on the march as usual, they do not ask for work at present, they merely stop to ask for something to eat and then pass along.

Some of the old farmers bespeak a very poor harvest and especially *Oats*, they say that the ground is not in condition to sow seed, and that the season is too far advanced.

Auditors settled the accounts of Supervisors and Poor Overseers on Monday. This seems to be a lucky Township in regards to paupers, there being none in the district at present.

The road between Catawissa and Danville known as the *Narrows* is reported to be in bad condition. Come *Fat man*, you must attend to your duties, as that is a bad road at best.

The Hon. J. B. Knittle and Casper Rhawn Esq., of Catawissa paid this out of the way place a short visit yesterday (Sunday). Casper says apples and cider are very healthy at this season of the year.

The honest tillers of the soil in this section seem to rejoice in knowing that the Pittsburg Riot Bill is dead or did not become a law. But rumor has it that the Member from the opposite side of the River voted in favor of said Bill.

If that be the case the Hon. T. J. must not come and ask the support of voters in this township.

The late board of School Directors do not seem to like the idea of paying for the lot of books furnished last fall. The citizens or the most of them at least are able to purchase all *Books* that their children require, and if some of *those worthies* did not feel able, the account could have been raised by subscription for them.

Mucher soon &c.,

PLOW BOY.

ORANGEVILLE ITEMS.

The warm weather of the last few days has kept our people so busy making gardens, that news is very scarce.

We notice, however, that there appears to be quite a good deal of business going on in other places than the gardens.

N. A. Robbins, the wagon-maker, is putting up a number of fine buggies; he does excellent work and is worthy of patronage.

A new walk has been laid in front of the Centenial Hotel. This Hotel has lately started under a new Landlord.

County Supt. W. H. Snyder is also putting down a walk in front of his residence on Main street.

The Orangeville Cornet Band is improving rapidly. Harry Low being one of the principal members has been much missed. We hear that he is recovering.

The weekly exercises of the Academy, which took place on Monday evening, were largely attended and were very successful. There is a fine body of students in attendance, numbering over 80.

Several of our citizens, having a desire to increase their brain power by a fish diet, one night last week, set about 20 nets in the creek, near the iron bridge. But alas! In the morning when they went for their fish, they found some one had been before them, and left the empty nets on the banks. They have concluded to set the nets in the trees next time and then they will not be so easily found.

Yours truly,

WILKINS MICAWBER.

CATAWISSA NEWS.

The Rev. Mr. Peck officiated in St. John's Episcopal Church at this place last Sunday morning and evening. The Rev. Mr. Fessenden the Rector of this Parish officiated at Danville.

The Rev. Mr. Deener the recently elected Pastor of St. Mathews E. L. Church has arrived in Town with his family. The new dwelling house being erected by C. F. Harder, will be his place of residence.

Mr. William Swartz, represented the Temperance Union of this place at the State Convention which was held at Harrisburg on the 24th inst.

Quite a number of our people attended the entertainment at Danville on Thursday evening of last week. An excursion train was run on the P. & E. R. R. for the accomodation of those desiring to attend.

J. B. Robbins, a law student in the office of W. I. Eyerly, has gone to Lyons, New York.

Mr. William Yeager is improving his residence on Pine street. When completed it will present a fine appearance.

Mr. M. G. Hughes received a package from Bloomsburg a few days since by express. Wonder whether the contents were worth the expressage.

Mr. Geo. S. Gilbert and W. L. Eyerly Esq., were out trying their hands at the speckled beauties a few days since.

Miss Eliza Sharpless is having her house reroofed.

A new floor has been laid in the barroom of the Susquehanna Hotel.

The office of the Central Express Company has been moved to Rinard's store. Mr. J. H. Rinard is the agent.

Nearly every evening one or the other of our bands is upon the streets. Their selections are good and considering the short time they have been organized the execution is much better than could be expected,

Dr. Willits and wife returned home last Friday evening

W——

DRAWING THE JURY.

As many of our readers are not familiar with the manner in which jurors are selected, we will give a brief statement of the method as witnessed by us the other day. To begin with we may state that the Jury Commissioners are frequently solicted by citizens to place their names in the wheel. Interested parties make similar appeals, and then the Commissioners have their personal and political friends to look after. The law is that "It shall be the duty of said jury commissioners, president judge, or additional law judge of the respective district or a majority of them, to meet at the seat of justice of the respective counties, at least thirty days before the first term of the court of common pleas in every year, and thereupon proceed, with due diligence, to select alternately, from the whole qualified electors of the respective county at large, a number such as at the term of the court of (common) pleas next preceding shall by the said court be designated, of sober, intelligent and judicious persons to serve as jurors in the several courts of such county during that year. And the said jury commissioners, president judge, or additional law judge, or a majority of them, shall in the mode and manner now directed by law, place the names of persons so selected in the proper jury wheel, and the said jury wheel locked as now required by law, shall remain in the custody of the said jury commissioners, and the keys thereof in the custody of the sheriff of said county." Before proceeding to draw a jury the officers must all be sworn. They then begin work. The jury wheel, is brought from the commissioners' vault and with grave solemnity the seals, and the door unlocked by the Sheriff The wheel, by the way, is a quaint old concern, resembling a dilapidated grindstone. The sides are solid sections of pine, about fourteen inches in diameter. In fact it looks as if it had first been used in drawing a jury that tried Cain for killing Abel. This machine the Sheriff places between his knees, turns the crank several times, and then proceeds to draw the grand jury first. Each ticket, without opening it, he hands to one of the commissioners, who reads the name and then passes it to the other who "strings it." The clerk of the board records each name as read off, with the occupation and township. The tickets are filed away after once used. After drawing the grand jury the wheel is again revolved and jurors drawn for the first week, and then for the second. The notices are served partly by the Sheriff and the balance by the commissioners, constables, and others.

Snow fell this week at the North Mountain to the depth of 15 inches. There is good sleighing for a distance of about 3 miles.

The County Commissioners have refused to accept the new safe because it is not burglar proof, as ordered. It will be returned and another one of the right kind obtained.

THE "COLUMBIAN" APPLE.

Some time ago we called attention to a celebrated apple on the Buckalew farm in Fishing creek and published a letter from John M. Buckalew in relation thereto. By the hands of Mr. D. R. Hosler, Mr. Buckalew has sent us several grafts, and a communication which we gladly insert. It is fair to say that Hon C. R. Buckalew does not quite agree with his brother as to the history of the Apple. We don't like the name of "Yankee Pioneer," and with our correspondents permission would call it the "Columbian," because we have brought it into prominence, and the word has a local signification. Were it not for the well known modesty of our friend we would call it the "Buckalew" apple.

Fishing creek April 21st, 1879.

HON. C. R. BROCKWAY:

Dear Captain. I send you by D. R. Hosler a few cuts for inграfting of the apple you desired from the old Woodward orchard in Huntingdon.

The apple is undoubtedly of Connecticut origin or brought here from there at an early date. Huntington was settled previous to the Wyoming massacre, in 1778.

David Woodward the original proprietor of this orchard settled here somewhere about 1790, and set out this orchard about 1800, he settled under the Connecticut charter and came from Canaan in that state,

In consequence of the difficulties between the settlers under Connecticut and the Penn claimants but little communications of a pleasant character existed an this border previous to 1810. This satisfies me that the fruit must necessarily have been brought in by the Yankee settler as none could have been procured outside of the line short of Northumberland and too many unpleasant recollections were fresh in mens memories at that date to suppose such a thing possible. The fruit is of large size, red in color, slightly sub-acid, persistent on the stem, and subject when fully mature to small dry spots or pins running towards the heart. Season, February to middle of April.

As it has no known name I would suggest "Yankee Pioneer," unless you have something more appropriate.

Most respectfully yours,

JOHN M. BUCKALEW.

A TRAMP'S EXPERIENCE.

MR. EDITOR:—Of course you do not care for the motive of my tramp. A few of my observations, however, may be of interest. Through the kindness of Casper Rhawn, the popular tailor at Catawissa, was hauled to the picturesque village of Slabtown, so-called because some years ago slabs used to be manufactured there. Hell town, once and a while called Mainville, is so called, we presume because it raised well, something that gave it a name. Now Slabtown is not regularly laid out. No two houses are on a line, but that is not the fault of *the houses*.

SLABTOWN.

Dom Pedro is now the reigning influence in the place, and his last name is familiar to all the citizens. Even the children cry after him. Local geography is studied by a sectional puzzle of Pennsylvania counties, and foreign countries are illustrated by a similar puzzle of New Jersey State. In fair weather the principal's amusement is pitching quoits at sixty yards, and during a campaign, watching for candidates. Nevertheless, Slabtown is an important centre, political and commercially, and there is always a crowd at a political meeting, an election or a dance. Few travelers pass Yeager's Hotel, where there is always the best of accommodation.

NUMEDIA.

From there I tramped towards Numedia. Why this was so named the oldest inhabitant is in darkness. Now I did not go afoot because of the love of exercise, nor because I had the pedestrian mania, but I fondly expected that some huckster, or passing lime wagon would pick me up, but they did not, and I must confess I did not equal Rowell's time. At the base of the elevation on which Numedia is perched, I stopped to rest.

THE SMALL BOY.

My ambition to go further, however, was excited by seeing a small boy trying to pull up the hill a wagon geared about ten feet, with wooden wheels, and loaded with a dozen joists weighing less than a half ton. My first impulse was to help him, but then his pride might have been injured, and so everybody let him jog and pull alone. At Kehres' I was made welcome, and proceeded to rest my weary limbs, for I had walked *nearly two miles!* After a genial visit to Dr. J. H. Vastine's popular store, "which is also the post-office," we investigated Esq., Swank's power press. It is not as large as that of the COLUMBIAN nor does it go by steam.

THE PIG SCENE.

About this time my attention was called to a strange procession coming from the direction of Dan. Morris's. It was headed by five peaceable, but vigorous looking pigs. In the rear centre followed "W," who wanted to emigrate them, armed with a ten foot rail. He was flanked by half a dozen boys, and the reserves consisted of several men, who looked as if they were returning from an unsuccessful fox hunt. "W," weighs about 250 pounds and was evidently mad and exausted. The pigs were urged to take the Kerntown road, but observing the tavern sign deleberately stopped. Fearing that they might make a flank movement towards Slabtown a fresh detachment of reinforcements were placed on that road under the leadership of Mrs. "W." who was burdened with some freshly purchased crockeryware.

MISTER DRUCKER

Die zeit is zu kurtz for mich mein brief zu enden diese woche—ober die nechte weche konnen mier velelchi mae schreiben.

TRAMP.

NOT DESERVING OF PITY.

Beggared spendthrifts, to whom money has no exchange value but pleasure.

Persons whom will persist in dying by inches with dyspepsia and liver diseases, when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are unfailing remedies for these maladies.

Parents who spare the rod and ruin the child. Fast young men and women are generally spoiled children to begin with.

People who suffer with catarrh, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a safe, reliable, and well-tested remedy for this loathsome disease.

People who marry for money, and find too late that the golden glitter is all moonshine.

Women who suffer death every day of their lives, when, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will effectually remove those painful weaknesses, and impart a healthful tone and strength to the whole system.

People who live beyond their means and find that style and pride, like everything else in this world, unless placed upon a secure foundation, are subject to the law of gravitation.

Invalids who do more toward fostering disease, by living and sleeping in the low, unventilated rooms of the ordinary house, than the best medicines can accomplish toward recovery, when at a moderate expense they can secure all the hygienic and sanitary advantages of the Invalids' Hotel at Buffalo, N. Y. Every physician knows how much recovery depends upon good nursing and the hygienic conditions of the sick room. Chronic diseases are especially subject to these conditions.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SABBATH-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Penn'a State Sabbath-school Association will be held in the Second Presbyterian church in Altoona, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 3d, 4th and 5th. The exercises will open Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, with a grand union children's meeting, addressed by Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., of Philadelphia, and will close on Thursday night, at 10 o'clock.

The programme will be practical, and the topics will be opened by the ablest Sunday-school men in the State, after which they will be given the convention for general discussion.

The music will be under the direction of Prof J. H. Leslie, with H. L. Dilo, of Altoona, organist.

The usual reduction of rates will be had on all leading railroads in the State, for information of which report your name to B. F. Coster, Esq., of Altoona, chairman of committee on transportation.

This will be a mass convention, and all Sunday-schools and Sunday-school organizations throughout the State, whether of a denominational or undenominational character, are entitled to representation. For all duly accredited delegates entertainment will be provided if their names are reported to Rev. S. W. Duffield, of Altoona, on or before May 31st. All contemplating attending the convention should arrange to be present at the children's meeting and remain until the close of the convention. It is hoped that the convention will be large and enthusiastic and that every one will feel an individual responsibility for its success. Pastors and superintendents will please read this call to their respective schools and congregations. For copy of programme and any further or special information, address

ED. S. WAGONER,
State Secretary, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa.

Business Notices

Spring Styles—Spring Goods—Spring Styles. Call and see
The New Goods. The New Styles at the New Price.
Cheaper than ever.
Must be seen to be believed, better goods at lower prices
at D. Lowenberg's.

Beautiful Silk Hats—New Soft Hats, Wool Hats, Fur Hats, For Men—for Boys—and Children At the Popular store of
D. Lowenberg.

Farmers attention! S. M. Hess, Bloomsburg, Pa., now offers cheap for cash or grain all kinds of farming implements.

Spring Overcoats—Spring Overcoats, Cheap, Durable, Neat and New
Just received at
D. Lowenbergs.

Full Line of Notions and White Goods this week at D. A. Creasy's

Good Calicoes 5 cts, and good Ginghams 8 cents a yard at Lutz & Sloan's.

Finest stock of Wall Paper ever in Bloomsburg at Clark's Book Store.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Cabbage plants 60 cts. per 100, $5 per 1000 at J. Garrison's, 5th street, Bloomsburg.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Bleached Muslins at the old prices, and Appleton "A" 7¼ cents by the bolt, for a few days at Lutz & Sloan's.

Large assortment of new designs in Wall Paper at Clark's Book Store,

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Latest Patterns in Wall Paper at Clark's Book Store.

Remember that Lutz & Sloan sell the best Corset in town for the money.

A fine selection of Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains, both American and imported by the best makers at L. Bernhard's Jewelry Store.

Best Syrup 48 cts. a gallon at D. A. Creasy's.

Lutz & Sloan have a large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.

Lots of New Dress Goods, very cheap, at Clark & Son's.

Now is the time to paper. Get your paper at Clark's.

For the cheapest and finest patterns of Iron Fence go to S. M. Hess, Bloomsburg, Pa.

More New Calicoes and Dress Goods this week at Lutz & Sloan's.

Ladies call and see our New Spring Stock, full and complete in all departments, at Clark & Son's.

For White Goods, Lace Curtain, and Embroideries, go to Lutz & Sloan's.

Want 200 Tons of good Rock Oak Bark. Good Butter 20 cents per pound, good Potatoes 75 cents per bushel and the highest market prices paid for Side, Shoulder and Ham at Light Street by Silas Young. 2w

A Sugar 10 cents pound at D. A. Creasy's

Skirts, Shawls, Parasols, etc., at Clark & Son's.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

George A. Clark keeps the best plain Window Shades, the best Cord Fixtures, the best Spring Fixtures.

3 pound Borax Soft Soap in tin bucket at D. A. Creasy's.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.
Having obtained the agency of this
CELEBRATED SOAP
for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits,

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by L. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others*.
Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H. Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one Trial*,
so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIZE,
july 12, '78-1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

Use Knapp's Curtain Fixtures, warranted for two years, for sale at Clark's Book Store.

Admission free at McKinney's.

All the popular colors of Oil Window Shades at Clark's Book Store.

Spool Cotton 1 cent a spool, 10 cents a dozen at D. A. Creasy's.

Dr. B. F. Kinney, Bloomsburg Pa., has three strains of the finest Plymouth Rock fowls to be found in this county, also Brown Leghorns and Light Bramas first premium stock. Will supply eggs for hatching at $1.00 for 15 at the yards or packed and shipped to any point at $1.50 per sitting; two sittings for $2.50. A fair batch guaranteed or duplicated free of charge. Also a few fowls for sale.

April 18, 2w.

Lots of Spring Goods just received at Clark & Son's.

ATTENTION FARMERS.

20 Good Horses wanted at the Champion Reaper Agency in exchange for Reapers and Mowers, where you can get all kinds of the best implements in the market on reasonable terms.

SAMUEL TURNBACH, Agent,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

More Cloth for making mantles, this day at Clark & Son's.

Marriages.

MCHENRY—IRWINE—At the Lutheran Parsonage, Bloomsburg, Pa., by Rev. O. D. S. Markley, Mr. Alfred McHenry of Benton, Pa., and Miss Annie A. Irwine, of Fishingcreek township.

EDGAR—GOLDER—In Fishingcreek township, on the 18th of April 1879, by M. A. Amerman, Esq., Mr. B. F. Edgar to Miss Mattie Golder, all of Fishingcreek, Columbia county.

FRITZ—PFAHLER.—On the 22nd day of April 1879 at the house of the bride's father in Catawissa Pa., by the Rector of St. John's Prot. Episcopal church, Mr. Charles Henry Fritz of Pueblo Colorado, to Miss Ida May Pfahler, of Catawissa.

MILLER—ZARR.—On April 13th, 1879, at the parsonage, in Catawissa, by Rev. J. F. Diener, Mr. Henry Miller to Miss Ella Zarr, both of Catawissa.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar st., New York.
NOV. 22, '78-6m a&co

PILES! Dr. Faber's Celebrated Painless Remedy is the best ever known for PILES of every kind (Bleeding, Itching, Blind, Inward, &c.) and all diseases of the RECTUM, whether recent or long standing. It gives instant relief, and effects a radical and permanent Cure. It is prescribed by all physicians who are acquainted with it. Chronic cases readily yield to it. No surgical operation required. Try it and relieve your sufferings. ONLY 50 cents for a LARGE PACKAGE. Sent by mail on receipt of price. For sale by all Druggists. DR. J. FABER & CO., 22 Ann st., N. Y.
NOV. 22, '78-6m a&co

CARPETS! Largest Stock in New York City.
at one-half FORMER PRICES.
GOOD BRUSSELS CARPETS, 75c per yard. INGRAINS, from 50c. MOQUETTES, WILTONS, AXMINSTER, VELVETS, BODY-BRUSSELS, and THREE-PLY CARPETS at equally low prices. OIL CLOTHS, all widths from 25c. per yard.
LACE CURTAINS, $1.00 per pair, to the finest REAL LACE imported, at
SHEPPARD KNAPP'S
180 and 191 Sixth Avenue,
Corner 13th street, NEW YORK.
NOV. 22, '78-6m a&co

PIMPLES.
I will mail (Free) the receipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove Tan, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and Blotches leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben Vandell & Co., 20 Ann st., N. Y. a&co nov. 22, '78-6m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.
Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address E. A. WILSON, 191 Penn st., Williamsburg, N. Y. a&co nov. 22, '78-6m

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. I. K. Krickbaum and F. L. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 15th day of Feb. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 5th day of May next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 5th day of May with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 15th day of (L. S.) Feb. in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and seventy-nine and in the one hundred and third year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, April 4—to Sheriff.

Jurors for May Term, 1879.

GRAND JURORS.

Bloom—J W Eyer, J J Wh seller
Beaver—Jacob Hinterliter, W L Bredbender, Henry H Hinderliter
Benton—Silas F Barnes, A T Ikeler, Dyer Moss
Briarcreek—Charles Campbell
Catawissa—Peter R Baldy, Charles Hartman, Jacob K Rhawn
Centre—Adam Stiler, John S Remley
Fishingcreek—Andrew Parks, George Hater
Franklin—Wm Stocker
Greenwood—John Lycott
Hemlock—Simon Reichard
Madison—John M Johnson
Pine—John F Fowler, John Bruner
Scott—John Harding, John Savage

TRAVERSE JURORS.

FIRST WEEK.

Bloom—Chas Krug, L S Winterstein, K C Ent, John Peacock, C I Thomas, Wm Morgan, Daniel Boice
Berwick—Wm F Hartman, James Wilder, Wm J Snyder, Wm Morton, Lyman Fower, Samuel Simpson
Benton—Cornelius Shultz, Sol H Davis
Briarcreek—Samuel Stiler, Samuel Martz, George Bower, James Spongenberg
Catawissa—George Stricker
Centre—Ed Hartman, Stephen McEwin
Fishingcreek—Elias Ash
Franklin—Isaac Tilsworth, O D L Kostenbauder
Greenwood—Benjamin Collins, Jackson Robbins, Wm Bogart, Hiram Albertson
Hemlock—John W Moore, Richard Henry, George W Whitenight
Jackson—Frank Derr, Henry Hurleman, jr
Madison—Frank Boat
Main—Wm Mensinger, jr, J B Nuss
Montour—Wm P Moyer
Mt Pleasant—David Stroup, Robert Howell
Orange—W M Megargle, M C Keller
Roaringcreek—David Long
Scott—Henry Gilling, S H Boone, John Shollenberger
Sugarloaf—B F Peterman, John Ditz

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom—J H Maize, A E Phillips, J W Crawford, Jonathan Bowman, Baltis Laycock, D W Robbins, J J Hagenbuch
Beaver—Jacob Baker, John Longenberger
Catawissa—C F Harder, G W Clark, Lloyd Mi

Miscellaneous.

ACCEPTING RESPONSIBILITIES.

We have often had occasion to notice with disapproval the spirit so common among men, and not altogether unknown to women also, of desiring high and prominent positions in political, commercial, literary or social life, and the many unworthy and undignified efforts made to obtain them. From the longing of the school boy for preeminence in his base ball club to the secret craving for the President's chair, this spirit is rife among us, and to it we may trace much of the inefficiency of execution, the perversion of means, the untaithfulness to trusts, and the general corruption which inflicts such grievous stains upon our organizations, and frustrates so much of their power for good.

There is, however, an opposite extreme, into which another very different class of people is in danger of falling, and which, while winning a kind of sympathy, from its utter antipathy to all trickiness and wire pulling, is yet to be regarded as a deplorable public calamity. We allude to the unwillingness of good and capable men and women to assume positions of trust and importance to which they may be appointed. It may be thought this is so rare a defect, and forms so refreshing a contrast to the eager feverishness of office-hunting, that it needs but little probation. Yet this is not the case. It is surely quite as important that all places of trust be filled with suitable officers as that unsuitable ones be kept out. Indeed it is only by the former coming to pass, that the latter can be possible. So whenever the right man declines, from any cause, to fill the place for which his talents or education or native qualities peculiarly fit him, he inevitably contributes a large share towards putting the wrong man in. Probably but few persons realize that this is so. To decline an honor seems so natural a thing to a modest person, so merely negative an act, so utterly innocent of any ill intention, that it cannot involve any responsibility, or be the cause of any ill intention, or be the cause of any injurious effect. Yet, when we reflect that, to one person well fitted for an honorable position, there are probably a hundred eager aspirants who are not at all qualified to discharge its duties, we shall not see that the turning point which throws the work almost certainly into incompetent hands. True, the lack of competence is the usual plea made by those who shrink from assuming responsibility; but, unfortunately, it is those who are best qualified who usually feel this lack, while the careless and unthinking, eager only for the emoluments or the eclat of the work they sue for, are loud in proclaiming their general abilities and special fitness. Such modesty, then, however pleasing to look upon, should give way before the judgment of others, and learn to distrust its own convictions, rather than suffer them to imperil a good cause.

Many other reasons are also urged for refusing positions of trust. Want of leisure, pressing duties, the thanklessness of office, its publicity, its criticism, oftentimes its undeserved reproach and censure. It is true that such objections are often based on facts. Valuable public work by no means receives all the honor and gratitude that it deserves. Self-sacrifice is sometimes rewarded with obliquy, and earnest effort with indifference or scorn. But what then? Is there not another side to be realized? Is not all this effort and self denial, and even suffering for the good of the community, a means of paying a large debt which is due to society? Ancient civilization taught the strong to use the weak and the foolish as stepping stones to further power and wisdom and glory for themselves, but the civilization which is born of love and charity teaches that strength and wisdom, and talents, and power, and education, and money, and leisure, and every other privilege, should be freely offered as stepping stones on which these less favored may climb to heights which would otherwise be wholly inaccessible. All or any of these advantages are so many obligations to use them for the general good. "Noblesse oblige" is as true as it ever was in feudal times, and bears even a higher application.

If each one who possesses any good thing is bound to see for himself that it is doing its reasonable work, surely, when his fellow men, conscious of their need of it, combine to ask him to use it for their benefit, he should have grave and weighty reasons, indeed, to justify him in declining. It is no longer the honor that is done to him that should be uppermost in his mind, but the service that is due to them. The first he might resign, but the latter he dare not, if he would be faithful to his trust. There are some with health, talents, culture, taste judgment and wisdom, who in most things seem to have a loyal and generous nature, who shrink from no reasonable demands on their purse, who express sympathy with every worthy enterprise, and who yet decline the very means of doing the highest good in their power, by refusing to fill positions of public responsibility. They wish well to schools, churches, hospitals, libraries, city governments, State interests—they have their own opinions, and sound ones, on the state of the country and the various questions of the day; they weigh political parties and their respective merits and duties; they hope to see good and true men in high office, and selfish and mean ones removed; and yet when they are urged to take an active part in these things, to put their powers out at interest in the service of their city, their State or their country, to accept responsible positions for which they are eminently fitted, they shrink back into retirement and plead inability. Does this not seem altogether loyal and true? Does not the whole future of our country depend largely upon the character and ability of those who are to lead its enterprise? And if those who are its natural leaders sit down supinely to watch the progress of events, instead of bravely rising to guide and direct them, can they avoid the responsibility of having left it to drift into the hands of incompetence, recklessness and selfishness? Let all who are disposed thus to bury their opportunities and their energies in the retirement of private life, against the advice of good and wise men, reflect on the consequences of such a step. Let them remember that it is no mere honor, but a serious call to duties and responsibilities from which they have no right to shrink; an opportunity to pay a debt which grows naturally out of every endowment of nature and every advantage of circumstance, and which is as much a debt of honor as any which money can discharge, and one which they should equally scorn to repudiate.

If any such persons, loving truth and purity, and seeing so much of the muddy waters of deceit, selfishness and corruption in the social or political arenas to which they are called, fear to plunge in, lest they may soil their characters and debase their instincts, lest them remember that, as the lily loses her whiteness and beauty when detached from her native soil, so purity and truth lose their life and significance when taken from the soil of active and earnest effort. Only in shedding their lustre upon others they can retain it in themselves—only by vitalizing the world can they maintain their own vitality.

"Those love truth best who to themselves are true,
And what they dare to dream of, dare to do."
—*Philadelphia Ledger*

THE CLIFF-DWELLERS.

Long before Columbus' discovery, probably early in the Christain era, civilization began in America. Five distinct native civilizations are known to have existed: one in Peru, one in Yucatan, one in Mexico, one in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado, and one in the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. The latter were mound builders, who worked the copper mines of lake Superior and worshipped the American eagle. The New Mexico race we call the Pueblos, or town builders, and toward the close of their career the Cliff-dwellers.

When the whites came to this continent the Peruvians and the civilizations of Yucatan and Mexico were flourishing; the Cliff-dwellers had nearly disappeared, and the Mound-builders had been swept away and replaced by barbarous northern hordes. Living in a moist land rich in wood, they built of this material, and most of their works perished with them; but the New Mexican people occupied a dry, elevated and barren country abounding in plateaus and cliffs, where agriculture, requiring irrigation could be carried on only along the borders of the few and widely separated streams, or where water could be restored in reservoirs. The region was and is a desert, in which settlements mark oases. Wherever the Pueblos could cultivate the ground they built towns of stone or sun-burnt brick, the only material at hand in this nearly woodless land. They raised cotton, corn, pumpkins, beans and other vegetables, had domestic animals, and were quite advanced in weaving, pottery making, and other primitive arts. At one time they occupied every available spot in eastern Arizona, New Mexico and southern Colorado; but the natural conditions of climate and topography forbade that any great accumulations of wealth should repay the endless patience of their toil. A bare subsistence was all that could be wrung from the desert land.

When, therefore, the northern tribes began to crowd down upon the scattered settlements, these wild men of the chase, who, having neither property or fixed homes, had everything to gain and nothing to lose in the struggle, slowly wore out the strength of the more civilized race. While the services of every man, woman and child must have been needed in agriculture to secure a living, a large proportion of the male population were in arms resisting the increasing excursions of nomads. Weakened by battle and famine, the gentler race, who had treasured and developed the sacred germ of human progress, abandoned their cities in valleys and took refuge in ledges of almost inaccessible cliffs. Here they built themselves stone houses, not to be approached except by ladders, and supported themselves on what could be raised along streams at the foot of the rocks. All this transpired before the fifteenth century.

When the Spaniards first penetrated into New Mexico, they heard fabulous tales of seven inhabited cities, full of gold and silver, perched on the summit of a high rock. they vainly endeavored to cross the deserts separating them from these so-called cities Cibola. Almost nothing was known of them until a United States government expedition, overcoming great obstacles, encamped finally at the foot of the escarped plateau ou whose top stand the seven Moqui towns. They found a civilized agricultural people, clad in cotton and woolen garments of their own weaving, engaged in cultivating maize, vegetables and fruit, but also men of the chase, and thoroughly warlike.

This is the only surviving remant of that once-powerful people, who, driven from the valleys to the cliffs, perished at last by the hands of wild tribes we are now exterminating.—*Albany Journal.*

COLORADO MINERS.

The small mines of Colorado are worked by miners who live alone or in couples—"partners," they call themselves. Each couple occupies a cabin, and cook, wash, and keep house for themselves. A correspondent of the Boston Journal describes one of these cabins built on the steep side of Prospect Mountain.

The house consists of a stone cabin, generally built into the hill, or under the lee of some huge rock. The roof is made of timber cut near by, and mostly covered with a layer of gravel or clay.

The mountain side is so steep that the few feet of ground about the doors of the cabins have to be walled up and leveled to make room for a threshold step.

The whole arrangement looks as if a good wind or a slight jar of the ground might send it sliding off and down a half a mile into the ravine below.

A cabin has but one room; sometimes a window and a door, but mostly the window is in the door; two benches at one side, and a large stone fire-place opposite, a few shelves for dishes and for storing goods, a rude pine-table, and one or two chairs or stools.

A little shelf in one corner, screened from dust and smoke by a hanging curtain, usually contains a few books and papers. The books are mostly novels, tales of love and romance, with sometimes a scientific work on mineralogy or geology.

You never find them without a pen and ink-bottle, and often the men in spare hours are engaged in writing. You are not to suppose by their rough exterior and surroundings that these men are illiterate, that they are mere machines of bone and muscle, calculated to do so much work for so much money. The miners of this country, as a class, are men of good, vigorous mind; they have brains, and have to use them; in their daily occupation, a great deal of calculation and thoughtful planning is required in all their operations. To misjudge the weight of a hanging rock, or the consistency of a bank of loose clay, might bring death and disaster as a consequence.

GIVEN UP BY DOCTORS.—"Is it possible that M. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES,
RICE, SPICES, SICARS SODA, &c., &c.
N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets,
☞Orders will receive prompt attention. tf

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Should subscribe for
THE EDUCATOR,
A Live Educational Monthly, published at
ORANGEVILLE, PA.,
for 50 cents per year. Send six cents for specimen copy.
April 18, 1879-tf C. K. CANFIELD, Editor.

GILES'
LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA.

TRADE MARK.
Cures all Pain in Man and Beast
TESTIMONIALS:
PROLAPSUS UTERI (Falling of the Womb.) A Wonderful Cure.—Nine years my wife suffered with this terrible complaint. She was attended by doctor after doctor, went to the different hospitals where females are treated; tried them all; wore bandages and pessaries with only temporary relief. Her life was miserable. We applied Dr. Giles' Liniment. Her relief was immediate. She is now well.
H. MCKINNEY.
40 West 19th street, New York.
I had twelve strokes of Paralysis. My leg, arm and tongue were useless; was obliged to use a feather every day. Doctor Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia has cured me. Will answer any inquiries so that all afflicted may know of it.
JOHN AFFEL, Sr. Greenbranford, Conn.
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, April 22, '78.
W. M. Giles, Esq., Dear Sir.—I used your Iodide of Ammonia Liniment on Flora Temple's hind pastern joint. She had been quite lame; the effect was wonderful; she works now quite well. Very respectfully yours,
A. WELSH.
P. S.—I am now using it on Littleton's right fore leg.
A large size bell on a valuable young horse was removed by Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia.
CARPETS, 128 sixth ave., New York.
ASTHMA.—The tortures and agonies I endured for six years, none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.
THOS. BRANDAN,
127 west 27th street, New York.
I was in a greasy condition. Joints swollen, pain intense. Injection of morphine into my veins failed to relieve me. Giles' Iodide of Ammonia took away the opposite from me quick. I want every one who suffers to know what will cure them.
FOREVER LOVEMORE,
North Hyde Park, Lamoille co. Vt.
Another Sufferer cured.—Discharged from the Massachusetts General hospital as incurable, with inflammatory rheumatism in my shoulders, fingers and arms; suffered fortnith for three years, tried everything; lost all hope. Dr. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia effected a complete cure.
ELLEN SMITH,
No. 72 Prane street, Fall River, Mass
Sprains, splints, bruises, Lameness in horses. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia is a perfect specific. No person who owns a horse should be without it.
M. ROBBINS,
569 seventh avenue New York.
In my family, and for the stock, I have used Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It is unsurpassed, and I am surprised at the many different maladies to which it is applicable. It gives the utmost satisfaction.
JOHN J. CARTER,
Superintendent Eastern Pennsylvania Experimental Farm.
50 c. and $1; and in Quarts at $2.50, in which there is a great saving.
Trial size 25 cents,
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
N. J. HENDERSHOTT, Agt. for Bloomsburg.
may 31,'78-1

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY
By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption. Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.
Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Ring-Worm, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.
If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases of "Liver Complaint" only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.
In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, and the early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. Sold by druggists.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets
SIZE OF PELLETS.
THE "LITTLE GIANT" CATHARTIC.
No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills, composed of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredients. These Pellets are scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations From the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these Purgative Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may be stated that their action upon the animal economy is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sensative impress. Age does not impair the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with pills put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. For all diseases where a Laxative, Alterative, or Purgative, is indicated, these little Pellets will give the most perfect satisfaction. Sold by druggists.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

CATARRH
SYMPTOMS.—Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick, mucous, purulent, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, stopping up, or obstruction, of the nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.
DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY
produces radical cures of the worst cases of Catarrh, no matter of how long standing. The liquid remedy may be snuffed, or better applied by the use of Dr. PIERCE'S Douche. This is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried HIGH UP and PERFECTLY APPLIED to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. Its use is pleasant and easily understood, from directions accompanying each instrument. Dr. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of "Cold in the Head" by a few applications. It is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. Catarrh Remedy and Douche sold by druggists.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
6 ag. 26, '78

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN.
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DEALERS IN
TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO
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Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware
FINE GROCERIES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
AND GENERAL LINE OF
Family Provisions
4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Goods delivered to all parts of the town April17, '77-tf

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.
feb. 14, '77-tf r

OLD AND RELIABLE.
DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates.—It is Cathartic and Tonic.
TRY IT
SANFORD'S
LIVER
INVIGORATOR
To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Seasickness, and other Disorders.
The Liver is the seat of malarial diseases. The Liver Invigorator protects the system from Miasmatic Influences. It Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System.
The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 109 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.
April 18, '79-y.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

R. S. Simington, Administrator of Martha Thurston, deceased, late of the township of Liberty in the county of Montour, will expose to public sale the following described real estate on the premises on

SATURDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1879,

at ten o'clock a. m.,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Northwardly by Main street of said town, eastwardly by lot of I. Williams, southwardly by Pine Alley and westwardly by lot of D. Brobst, it being the southwest half of lot No. 19 and fronting on Main street twenty-four feet nine inches and extending in depth two hundred and fourteen and a half feet, on which are erected a two-story

Frame Dwelling House,

There are fruit trees on the premises; also a half interest in a well of water.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

R. S. SIMINGTON,
April 4, '79-ts Administrator.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, John A. Funston, Administrator of Augustus Mason late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased will expose to public sale on the premises on

Saturday, April 26th, 1879,

at two o'clock p. m., the following described property, to-wit:

12 Lots of Ground

situate in the village of Eyers Grove, in the County of Columbia, bounded as follows: On the south by Centre street, on the west by West Alley, on the north by Pine Alley and on the east by Church Alley, being lots Nos 33, 34, 25, 26, 61, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68 in a plot or draft of said village.

ALSO, FOUR OTHER LOTS OF GROUND, situate in said village bounded as follows: On the north by Centre street, on the east by Church Alley, on the south by Mill Alley, and on the west by West Alley, said lots being Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24 in the aforementioned plot. Also,

Will be exposed to public sale at the COURT HOUSE in Bloomsburg at ten o'clock a. m., on

SATURDAY, APRIL 26th, 1879,

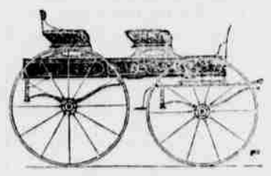
the following described property, to-wit:

All that undivided one half part of six acres of land situate in the Town of Bloomsburg aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone in centre of road from Bloom Furnace to the Ferry at the Susquehanna river, running thence eastwardly by land lately sold to McKelvy & Neal thirty-seven and eight-tenths perches; thence southwardly twenty-five and five-tenths perches to centre of road opened or to be opened upon land of Joseph W. Hendershot; thence westwardly by centre of said road thirty-seven and eight tenths perches to centre of the Ferry road aforesaid, and thence northwardly along said road twenty-five and five-tenths perches to place of beginning, it being PART of the FARM of said Hendershot.

The above last described real estate will be sold subject to balance of purchase money due on same to Joseph W. Hendershot upon articles of agreement for sale of said land to Augustus Mason, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money down at time of sale—balance in one year from confirmation nisi of sale with interest.

JOHN A. FUNSTON,
April 4, '79-ts Administrator.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.

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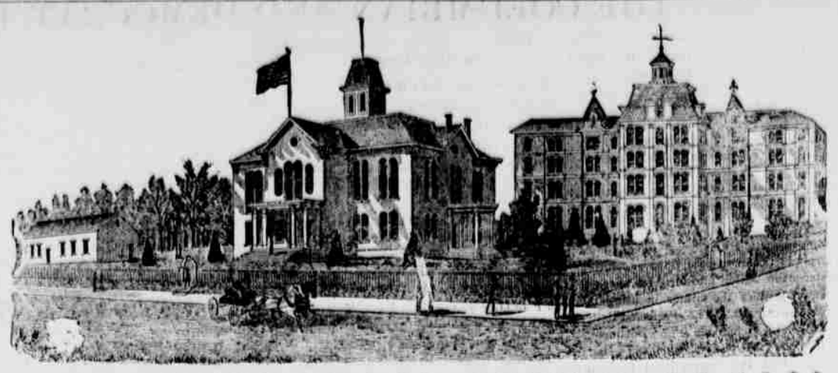

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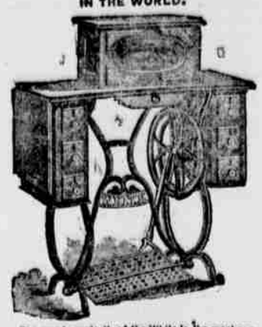
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Oct. 25, 1878-6m

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, November 10, 1878, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Erie Mail leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 35 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	9 07 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renovo	11 0 a m
" arrive at	Erie	4 35 p m
Niagara Express leaves	Philadelphia	7 20 a m
" "	Harrisburg	10 50 a m
" arr. at	Williamsport	2 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 25 p m
Fast Line leaves	Philadelphia	11 45 a m
"	Harrisburg	3 55 p m
" arrive at	Williamsport	7 25 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

Pacific Express leaves	Lock Haven	6 40 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 14 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 55 a m
" arrive at	Har